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FHA Finds Building Gain; New York Opens Airport; Demobilization in France

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 2, 1939

FHA Reports Increase in Home Building

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, reported today that construction of 11,003 homes under FHA inspection was begun during the four weeks ended Nov. 25, an increase of 28 per cent over the corresponding period in 1938.

Building permits were issued for nearly 260,000 new dwelling units in urban areas during the first nine months of this year, the Labor Department reported. The permits amounted to $926,208,000.

New York Opens $40,000,000 Airport

NEW YORK (AP)—A TWA liner from Chicago landed at 12:01 a. m. today to open formally the municipal airport at North Beach, a $40,000,000 international air hub. Mayor La Guardia and a crowd of 3,000 persons greeted the plane. A few minutes later, an American Airlines plane from Fort Worth, Texas, landed with the first air mail to arrive at the new port.

The airport was named La Guardia Field in recognition of the Mayor's support of the project in his campaign to make New York City the Nation's leading air center.

France to Demobilize Fathers of Two Children

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier announced today that all fathers of two or more children who have been mobilized will be released and sent home. Demobilization of fathers of four children or more will begin Dec. 15.

At the same time, the Premier announced men 40 years or older will be taken out of front lines and replaced by younger men.

Hopes Rise for U. S.-Argentina Trade Pact

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Sources close to the Government said today that negotiators' hopes were brighter of concluding a trade agreement between the United States and Argentina. They said a draft treaty might be expected by Dec. 15.

Differences included the list of products in both countries to which tariff reductions might be applied.

War Summary: Finns Claim Victories

By the Associated Press

Finland today intensified its fight to retain the liberty won 20 years ago while Soviet Russia disapproved the new Helsingfors Cabinet and formally recognized a Communist-led regime created on the Russian-Finnish border.

Civilian refugees reaching Kirkenes, Norway, reported that Finnish troops had recaptured Petsamo, Finland's chief Arctic port, which fell to Soviet forces Dec. 1.

Repulse of Russians in two battles with "large losses" including annihilation of "two enemy companies to the last man" at Suojarvi, north of Lake Ladoga, was claimed by Finland.

Finland's new Premier, Risto Ryti, asserted that Finland was willing to negotiate with Russia "but we will not consent to barter away our independence, nor our right to decide our own affairs." Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim, commander of Finland's armed forces, followed this with a declaration that "I know the whole country is ready to fulfill its duty unto death."

Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff simultaneously said formation of the Ryti Government "does not improve matters."

President Roosevelt's appeal for a pledge against bombing of civilians and unfortified towns was brushed aside as "pointless" by the Premier. "Soviet airplanes have not bombed towns and are not going to do so," he said.

On the Western Front only localized patrol action was reported.

At sea the British claimed the capture of two small German vessels.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, and 6.

Mechanization of Farms; Its Effect on U. S. Studied

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—When the chugging tractor came to the Oklahoma farm fields it meant unemployment. It produced a hegira of unhappy farm laborers in broken-down "flivvers" to California, it produced "Grapes of Wrath" and Carey MacWilliams' "Factories in the Field," and more important perhaps, it gave a forecast of the possible future. For what happened when the tractors displaced farm laborers in an isolated area is what may happen, according to formidable economic opinion, in tens of thousands of acres of American farm land—the coming mechanization of farming.

Congress generally investigates Nation-wide developments sooner or later, and in this instance, by a set of coincidences, the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee will be the first large-scale inquiry into the process now going on. It opens its long-heralded public hearings in California Dec. 11 or thereabouts with a first survey of affairs around San Francisco and a later investigation at Los Angeles.

Controversial Charges

Its principal inquiry will be conducted into the organization known as the Associated Farmers, but this will be used as symbolic of the larger industrial problem represented by recent struggles or great agricultural strikes, bringing with them charges of radical agitators on one side, and of "vigilantism" on the other. The most recent strike was that of cotton pickers in the San Joaquin Valley occurring in October. Behind this new type of farm friction are important new conditions, as many observers believe, which involve the whole field of agricultural labor under semi-factory conditions, and which may be a forerunner of a similar necessary evolution in other parts of the country.

The new industrialized character of agriculture has found its expression in great California fields which are among the most profitable as well as biggest in the world. Here are extensive irrigated areas and highly intensive cultivation, and they have given rise to profoundly difficult human problems of the treatment of the new style farm labor. The labor is largely migratory and seasonal working on the soil but having no roots there; offered by men and women and families who have no permanent residence either as owners, tenants, or sharecroppers Statistics show that there is an unusually large percentage of large farms or "ranches" in California compared to the rest of the country which requires a seasonal hiring of large numbers.

Relationship Studied

The relationship is one between migratory workers and a corporation in many instances; the "corporation" being represented either as owner, or operator under lease, a co-operative, or perhaps a labor contractor.

The La Follette Committee already has had two sets of investigators in the field. In the fall of 1938 a small group made a preliminary investigation, and follow-

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The World At Your Fireside

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They've All Won Distinction in 4-H Club Activities

By a Staff Photographer

Group From New England En Route to Chicago Congress

Front row: Emilyn Mooar, East Wilton, Maine; Priscilla Remick, Ellsworth, Maine; Eleanor Marston, Loudon, N. H.; Lucy Boodakian, Atkinson, N. H.

Back row: Constance Cooper, Buckfield, Maine; Carolyn Goodwin, Levant, Maine; Jennes Eugley, Lincolnville, Maine; Patricia Perkins, Concord, N. H.; Mary L. Sanborn, Durham, N. H., Assistant State Club Leader, N. H.; Marion Call, North Reading, Mass. They left the South Station for New York last night.

New England Group Off For 4-H Congress

South Station was a happy place for eight girls and a boy from New England farms last night, entraining for New York, Washington, and then to Chicago for the 18th National 4H Club Congress.

For months through New England various contests have been under way to pick prize canners, the best dressmakers, and other promising agriculturists who can represent these six states north of New York and east of the Hudson in the national trials.

It's pretty exciting business for a boy or girl off the farm to head for the big city. You can take the word of Eleanor Marston of Loudon, New Hampshire, for that. Eleanor put up more than 2,000 cans of fruit and vegetables in the last six years to help win her trip to Chicago. And going to Chicago means a lot more than just a trip to Eleanor.

For yesterday Eleanor had her first train ride. It was to Boston from Concord, and she wore a bright smile and a dainty corsage.

It was a new experience for Jennes Eugley of Lincolnville, Maine, as he boarded the train with the eight girls. Jennes won his way to the national 4H Club Congress by writing the best essay from Maine about rural electrification.

Industry Revival in Steel Belt Puts Many on Employment List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 2—The State job campaign committee has received many encouraging reports on business and industrial improvements, including a total of 13,540 persons added to the pay rolls, it announced today. Meanwhile it was reported that seven large plants engaged in the manufacture of steel and airplane engines have orders aggregating $29,000,000.

Some plants have increased their forces and six are making additions or improvements costing about $2,000,000. Industries which have been closed for more than a year have resumed operation and others will resume work by Jan. 1.

William A. Hemphill, executive director of the "give-a-job" campaign, announced that regional headquarters had been established in 12 cities and had started coordinating the work of Labor and Industry Department field representatives with county groups. He said the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburgh has $17,200,000 worth of orders to fill, and a 10,000 job increase was reported by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in the Pittsburgh area, where orders have been received for $5,700,000 worth of rails and track fittings for the New York Central Railroad.

The Steel Workers' Organization Committee in Pittsburgh estimated that the men on the current pay roll of the Jones & Laughlin Co. numbered 10,000, as compared with 8,345 last month.

Walter D. Fuller, job mobilization committee chairman, reported that French war orders had been received by Pennsylvania concerns giving direct employment to approximately 300 men. Large building operations are reported in various sections of the State.

The State's direct relief rolls this month touched the lowest level since Dec. 17, 1938, a fact that is hailed by the job committee as indicative that a special session of the State Assembly will find it unnecessary to raise assistance funds. Fifty-five counties reported a decrease in relief loads, led by Allegheny with a drop of 1,846 cases.

Relief expenditures for the week ending Nov. 18 were $1,480,475, the lowest since Dec. 10, 1938.

Since the beginning of September private employment has removed a net total of 24,137 cases, affecting 93,557 persons. The combined direct relief and Works Progress Administration activity declined for the ninth consecutive week and is regarded as an index of business recovery. The total figure showed a drop of 133,500 cases, representing 532,000 persons, from the total of a year ago. Private industry in a week took 1,698 cases, or 7,532 persons, directly from relief rolls.

Intimate Message from Washington

Hull Sees Permanent Peace Built on Well-Regulated Trade Among Nations—Economic Nationalism, He Says, Means Regimentation

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Cordell Hull even now is about the business of peacemaking. In the past two weeks, after returning fresh from a vacation in Georgia, he has given out no less than half a dozen ringing statements in defense of his trade agreements program. The precedent, the example and the practical experience gained in this process of easing economic pressures, he believes, will be the chief contribution of the United States to the architecture of the post-war world—together with the regional organization of the Americas which is also Mr. Hull's adopted child.

There is some disposition on the part of the press to take Mr. Hull and his trade agreements lightly, as if they were all an old story. The remark is still passed about that he used to clear the floor of the Senate when he opened up on his favorite theme during his days as a Senator. Nowadays the State Department reporters good humoredly bait Mr. Hull on a dull day, knowing that even the mention of a criticism of his program will bring forth eager and salty rejoinders from the normally uncommunicative Secretary.

This week when Prime Minister Chamberlain spoke of economic liberalism as a necessary ingredient of an enduring peace, there were smiles in the press conference when Mr. Hull unfolded his welcoming comment. "The old man," it was said—the term is a familiar one for Mr. Hull in the Department—"is using Mr. Chamberlain as a fine excuse to cudgel his opposition again."

There could scarcely be a more narrow interpretation of the facts. There is, indeed, a domestic conflict of major proportions shaping up over the effort to renew the Reciprocal Trade Act when it expires next June, and no one knows better than Mr. Hull how vigorous is the cabal of protectionists in Congress which is even now girding for the fray.

Far Beyond End of His Nose

Yet there is an abundance of evidence that Mr. Hull is thinking in larger terms. He said, five weeks after the war broke out, "if, after the termination of this war, commercial policies characteristic of extreme economic nationalism should become dominant, then mankind would enter upon an indefinite period of alternating economic conflicts and armed warfare—until the best attainments of civilization will have been destroyed. I, for one, cannot believe this is the fate in store for the world."

Mr. Hull is not one of those who reckon all history in terms of economic pressures and conflicts. In possibly the most profound statement of his philosophy, made at Chicago on May 28 of this year, he said of narrow economic nationalism that it produces such a contraction and distortion of the economic system that "regimentation in practically every phase of national life would be the inevitable consequence. . . . It would . . . put into jeopardy precisely those institutions of free enterprise and individual freedom the maintenance of which alone holds a promise of success in solving our great problems. . . ."

Mr. Hull may not be Secretary of State when the peace settlement is placed on the anvil and hammered into shape. If not, he will have left his successor a contribution which the United States can make at that time, in line with both its idealism and its national interest, and without meddling in the unpleasant sense of intervention abroad.

If he should be still in office, there is good reason to estimate that if left alone, he would leave the diplomatic aspects of the reorganization of Europe to the Europeans.

No Slide Rule Pacifier

Mr. Hull is not the man to plunge into the European scene with calipers and drafting rule, ready to build a League of Nations which his country would then refuse to enter.

In matters of frontiers and treaties, and even of covenants for European organization, Mr. Hull is more inclined to do battle with universal principles, considering that this is the most proper function of American internationalism so far as Europe is concerned, in a world which has not gone beyond the stage of regional organization.

Like Wilson the Crusader, in the graphic words of Frank H. Simonds, he "sees his words, his sentences, his paragraphs advancing as the imperial German Army in regiments, divisions, corps, had flowed through Belgium." But, unlike Wilson, he will not send armies into another region of the world to support his crusading words, nor would he in all probability seek to commit the American people to a share in another hemisphere's arrangements which they have not yet come to desire or to think proper at this stage of the world's development.

Hence the significance of Mr. Hull's approaching drive for renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, for which already the tocsin is sounding. President Roosevelt may take the peacemaking out of his hands, or another Secretary of State may direct it, but Cordell Hull is keeping his lamp trimmed; and more than that, one member of the Government could scarcely be expected to do.

Saville R. Davis

Soviet Buyers Get No Planes In U. S. Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—A Soviet air mission, now in the United States, with a view to substantial purchases of American military aircraft, will not be able to bring its task to a successful conclusion.

Officially, American neutrality permits sales of planes to all countries except Japan, where a "voluntary boycott" with some not very voluntary features was established by Secretary of State Cordell Hull last year.

Unofficially, the control which has been set up by the Joint Aeronautical Board of the War and Navy Departments is so firm that the export of aircraft will be conducted entirely in the "national interest." This means in practice that American military planes will not find their way either to Germany, whose aggression the United States disapproves, or to Russia, which is now too close to Germany for any comfort in the War and Navy Departments.

These facts emerged unofficially from War Department and private aeronautical circles today, after the relations between the United States and Russia had taken a turn for the worse due to the invasion of Finland.

The export control system works in many and devious ways. All orders from foreign buyers must be cleared through the Joint Aeronautical Board, which at once puts full information in the hands of Government officials. Moreover, foreign buyers often must go to the Board for "co-ordination" of their purchases—which means the assembling of many parts from different factories, based on information as to their availability which only the Joint Board has.

Control over the private manufacturer in the national interest is invisible but effective.

Soviet Rebuff to U. S. Plea Adds to Strain on Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Russia's blunt reply to President Roosevelt's appeal against air bombardment of civilians is being considered here today in the larger light of United States-Soviet Relations.

The Administration appears to oppose any immediate break in diplomatic relations on the ground that this would reduce rather than increase America's ultimate support for democracy. It is thought that the Administration is looking ahead to the ultimate European peace negotiations and may feel that the United States may play a moral part in the final outcome when access to all diplomatic avenues will be invaluable.

But the abrupt Soviet reply, given out to the press at Moscow, had not soothed affairs, and there is always the possibility that congressional pressure may be so strong as to force the State Department into a position which it would not take by itself.

Mr. Roosevelt had planned to go to Hyde Park over the week end, by way of the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia, but abandoned the trip. Abandonment of the trip to the game was attributed to the weather. Whether Mr. Roosevelt gave up the Hyde Park visit because of European conditions was not stated.

The State Department received its first word of the Russian reply not through diplomatic channels but through the press. Using the machinery of a "press communique" through Tass, official news agency, Premier Molotoff was quoted as calling the Roosevelt appeal "pointless" in a conference with Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, in Moscow yesterday.

The statement came simultaneously with word of bombs dropping on Helsinki, the Finnish capital, for the third successive day.

Meanwhile, Senators Borah and Norris proposed a moratorium on Finnish debt payments to the United States.

Senator Norris proposed to grant a moratorium until Finland's dispute with Russia has been settled and the country has returned to normalcy. Such action would require congressional approval.

"I would refund the Dec. 15 payment," Senator Norris said, "and I wouldn't call on Finland to do anything while she's fighting for her life. We have a perfect right to do that. In all other cases, the other fellow grabbed the right and didn't pay anything."

"I would be entirely agreeable," Senator Borah said, "to seeing the debt from Finland excused until the other nations pay, because I do not think it is the honorable policy to connive at repudiation by some nations and insist on payment by others."

Moscow rebuffs Roosevelt: Page 5.

Red Puppet State Dims Peace Hope; Finn Army Gains

Field Marshal appeals for people's faith in final victory of Finnish forces.

Russians had man in Finland ready to be Premier of a Soviet regime.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Commander of Finland's armed forces declared today the whole country is "ready to fulfill its duty" to support the new Government's determination never to surrender the little Republic's independence.

While the battered nation steeled itself to meet fresh assaults by Russia's mighty machine, Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Mannerheim issued this order of the day:

"Finland's President has named me Supreme Chief of Finland's defense forces. Brave Finnish soldiers, I undertake this task at an hour when our hereditary enemy once again attacks our country.

"Confidence in its chief is the first condition of success."

Willing to Negotiate

The Field Marshal's appeal came after Premier Risto H. Ryti, head of Finland's new Government, declared:

"We are willing to negotiate regarding every issue that may arise between two neighboring nations, but we will not consent to barter away our independence, nor our right to decide our own affairs."

Quiet enveloped the city as the Finns prepared for new air attacks.

Early today snow began falling on the Capital, raising hopes of the populace for a "whiteout" which would hide objectives from enemy bombers.

Three Separate Battles

A Defense Ministry communiqué said the Hangö fort had not been damaged, but that the Russian naval bombardment had set fire to two towns on the Island of Suursaari in the Gulf of Finland.

On the 800-mile frontier, extending from the Gulf of Finland to the Arctic Ocean, the communiqué reported three separate battles in two of which, it said, the Finns had repulsed the Russians.

The heaviest fighting, according to the communiqué, occurred at Suojarvi, about 65 miles north of Lake Ladoga, where Finnish machine-gun fire was said to have "annihilated two enemy companies to the last man."

The communiqué reported a Russian assault "was thrown back with heavy counterfire" south of Myllyjarvi. Hundreds of Russians were said to have been captured in the fighting on the southeastern front and 16 Soviet tanks put out of action.

Reports from Kirkennes, Norway, told of Russian reverses in the far north, where Soviet troops, parachuting to earth from large airplanes, were said to have captured Petsamo, Finland's chief Arctic port. Civilian refugees arriving at Kirkennes reported that Finnish troops had retaken Petsamo. Finnish authorities were said to have confirmed the reports.

The refugees also declared the Finns had defeated the Russians in a battle 50 miles north of Salmijarvi, site of valuable British-Canadian owned nickel mines just inside the Finnish-Norwegian border.

New Finnish regime scorned by Moscow: Page 5.

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia, Dec. 2—The chances of a peaceful settlement of the Soviet-Finnish conflict have materially diminished with Moscow's announcement of the formation of "a national democratic government of the democratic Finnish Republic." For this puppet regime, observers say, is designed to hasten the country's defeat by fomenting internal discord.

The Russians did not have to hunt for an official to "represent" them as Dr. Emil Hacha represented the Germans in Czechoslovakia. They had one in reserve for 20 years in the person of Otto Kuusinen, former Finnish Red leader and charter member of the Comintern Executive Committee.

But a long sanguinary struggle will be required before this Government which, according to Soviet radio, "appealed for the Red Army's aid," realizes the boast of planting its flag on the President's Castle in Helsingfors.

The Russians apparently made little headway yesterday despite heavy attacks along the entire Karelian Isthmus frontier which cost them many lives.

Finland Fighting Alone

Meanwhile in Helsingfors the reorganized Finnish Government realizes that the country is now fighting single-handed for its very existence against the Russian Colossus.

"Finland always hoped for peaceful solution of the present conflict with Russia, but it would be too much to say that there is any real hope now," Risto H. Ryti, Finland's new Premier, told your correspondent in an exclusive telephone interview last night.

Mr. Ryti, who has been President of the Finland State Bank for many years, deserves much credit for making Finland one of the world's soundest and strongest countries economically and financially.

Under his financial leadership the country paid off a foreign debt of more than $2,000,000,000 during the past seven years. Mr. Ryti refused to answer the question whether Finland received any offers of help from Sweden or any other quarter, or to comment on rumors that his Government had been formed to seek a compromise with the Soviets.

In Sweden solidarity of sentiment grows. The Socialist Party, the labor unions, the entire Army, and several cabinet members, including the Foreign and Defense Ministers, are understood to oppose Premier Hanson's "sideline" policy. Numerous contingents of Swedish volunteers, it is reported, have crossed into Finland. The Finns are convinced that if they are defeated the Swedes will be the next to feel the pressure of Joseph Stalin, who, following the footsteps of Peter the Great, seeks to extend Russia's domination to the Atlantic.

Planes Drop Pamphlets

Today besides bombs the Soviet airmen dropped on working-class districts leaflets containing the program of the puppet government. In Finland's early days there were considerable numbers of Communists, but increasing prosperity and sane social legislation have thinned their ranks almost to the vanishing point, and even those with whom I have talked who remain Communist by conviction are still Finnish patriots, and are not deceived by the Russian Bear disguised in democratic sheep's clothing.

The item of the Soviets' program for Finland which rouses the most ironic comment is the plan to reunite Eastern Karelia to the Finnish puppet state. This area, inhabited by a Finnish tribe, was claimed by the Finns in 1918, but the Russians, desiring to keep a railway to the ice-free Arctic port of Murmansk, proclaimed Eastern Karelia as a Soviet Finnish Republic and invited Finnish Communists to settle there, hoping thereby to establish a base for Sovietization of all of Finland.

But as this hope waned their plan developed into a political boomerang, the population becoming disaffected and gazing longingly across the border at flourishing Finland.

As a result in 1937, after much purging, the Kremlin suddenly discovered that the Karelians were not Finns at all, and that the whole scheme to make Karelia a Finnish Republic was a plot of the bourgeois Finnish Nationalists. Karelian Finnish speech was prohibited and Moscow phiolologists devised a separate language, using the Russian alphabet. Such, Finns say, is the "independence and culture" Russia hopes to impose upon free, democratic, progressive Finland.

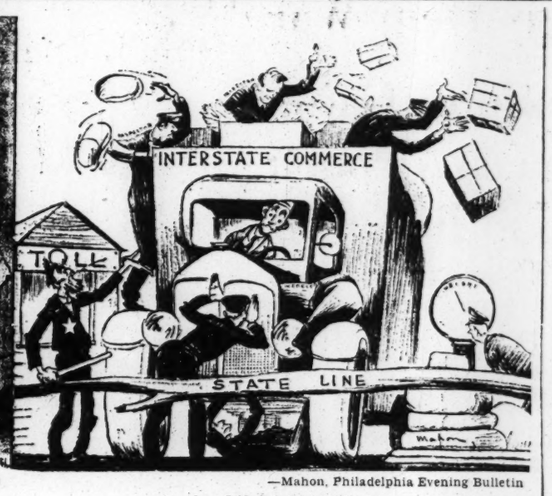
The Week in Focus: Reds Bomb Finnish Cities; Roosevelt Denounces Invasion

—Mahon, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

"Villain, How Dare You Muddle the Water That I Am Drinking?"—Aesop.

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Double Date for Juliet



—Mahon, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

An Official Hold-Up

Chrysler and Union Agree; Late Conventions for 1940?

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia, taking the pretext of Finland's resistance to the Kremlin's quintessence of economic-diplomatic pressure, set its military juggernaut in motion against the sturdy Baltic Republic Thursday. By land, sea and air Soviet forces attacked the well-ordered, debt-paying, self-respecting nation, whose chief crime lay in its possession of strategic locations commanding the approaches to Soviet Leningrad and the Kronstadt naval base.

Threats, accusations of border violations, denunciation of the Soviet-Finnish non-aggression pact—these Moscow maneuvers had left Finland unmoved. So Russia strafed Finland from its Arctic tip to its southwestern corner at the port of Hangö. Finnish troops, though outnumbered, resisted strongly. Indeed late Friday several Finnish successes were reported, Russian tanks destroyed, prisoners taken, a Russian warship reported sunk.

New Cabinet: At Helsingfors the capital, as a conciliatory move, a new Cabinet was formed, excluding Premier Cajander and Foreign Minister Erkko, both of whom had been bitterly attacked by Moscow. Risto Ryti, governor of the Bank of Finland, was named Premier. In a radio appeal he pledged his government to defend Finnish independence as "a duty to the whole of mankind."

Russia had hinted that acceptance of its earlier demands would end the invasion. Soviet rejection of the new cabinet was a foregone conclusion. For Moscow had hurridly set up a puppet Finnish government of its own.

World Reaction: Meanwhile, the world reacted. To the small neutral nations the fires set in Helsingfors by Soviet incendiary bombs lit up a continent where weak nations are no longer safe from bullying big neighbors. Germany was discreedly silent; likewise Japan, which may hope to conclude a trade pact soon with the U. S. S. R. Italy, fearful that the next Soviet objective may be Rumania in its own Balkan trade preserve, condemned the Communist invasion. So did Spain. Britain and France, while expressing sympathy for the Finns, gave no sign that they would take action. Paraphrasing Lincoln, a London official remarked, "One war at a time, gentlemen."

U. S. Attitude: It remained for the United States to condemn Russia's action in the strongest disapproval of warlike aggression yet issued from Washington. In a rising sequence of indignation, the American Government first had offered its good offices in settling the Russo-Finnish dispute; second, had protested against air bombardment. Finally, on Friday President Roosevelt issued a stinging indictment of Soviet aggression. He termed the bombings a "profound shock," said it was "tragic" to see the policy of force spreading.

Then he and Secretary of State Cordell Hull considered further possible steps. Although Congressional leaders clamored for breaking off relations with Moscow, State Department opinion argued that diplomatic relations are worth maintaining, if only for transmission of protests.

If Finland resisted, possibly it would need foreign credits. The Neutrality Law would forbid these, IF a state of war had been found to exist by the President. At the same time, Washington was alert to the dangers involved should a newly imperialistic Russia, through agreement with or attack on Japan, bite into America's "interests" in China.

Americana

Chrysler: For eight weeks Chrysler's plants in Detroit have been tied up by a strike. With a boom year for the auto industry in sight, Chrysler workmen and Chrysler dealers were standing idle. Their competitors, General Motors and Ford, though, have been merrily turning out steady streams of cars. And now, at long last, Chrysler is getting back in the race. For the Chrysler-Congress of Industrial Organizations dispute is over.

The new contract which the union gained includes a wage increase of three cents an hour. That may mean adding $5,000,000 to operating costs in a year. It also sets up a system for settling grievances over the production rate. Labor had originally objected to what it claimed was speed-up tactics of management. Thanksgiving carried a special meaning to the thousands of workers in Chrysler plants who are returning to work.

Merchant Marine: The new Neutrality Act cast a cloud over America's merchant marine. By voluntarily surrendering the freedom of the seas, America was expected to have made much of its merchant marine useless. But that is not the thought of the Navy.

Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, made it clear this week in his annual report that it was not less but more merchant ships the Nation needed. The present ambitious building program must go on. Why? For such ships are greatly needed as "naval auxiliaries" or supply and transport ships in case of war.

Congress, however, may have something to say on that. For unless the ships can be employed usefully, it may not be easy to persuade Congressmen of their necessity.

Magna Carta: Britain's Magna Carta joined those two other guarantees of political freedom—the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence—in the Library of Congress this week. That 17-inch piece of precious parchment which was on view at the New York Fair was handed over to Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, by the Marquis of Lothian, Britain's Ambassador. It is to stay there for the duration of the war. So in a fuller sense than ever before, one might say, America has now become the guardian of ancient liberties most precious to all men.

Convention Strategy

This year, an earlier Thanksgiving date on President Roosevelt's initiative—next year, will it be later political conventions, with the same backing? Suggestions that the G. O. P. and Democratic Presidential nominating conventions be postponed six weeks to two months, so as to shorten the campaigning period, emanated from the President's Warm Springs headquarters this week—and provoked a decidedly mixed reception across the United States.

Many plain citizens would welcome a shortening of the election tumult. However, other critics saw President Roosevelt taking advantage of this common-sensical view to put the Republicans in a tactical hole.

The G. O. P., they reasoned, probably will have to put over a relatively little-known candidate next year. A short campaign, it is argued, is inadequate for this (though ample, say, for a Roosevelt Third Term buildup). If the Republicans wait until the Democrats have held their convention in late July or August, as many leaders have been expecting to do, that would leave only two months for campaigning.

Neptune's Hunting Grounds

British and French warships, from battle cruisers to converted merchantmen, received cryptic orders this week. The occasion: December fourth, the Allies begin to enforce their blockade against German exports transported on the high seas.

A week's delay in tightening the economic screws had been granted, to permit neutrals to make new arrangements. Italy, for example, has been importing most of its coal from Germany, cheaply by sea. Britain and France now hope to substitute their coal in the Italian market. More belligerent than Italy, Japan lodged a formal protest with London against the export blockade, threatening retaliation against British Far Eastern trade. The United States gave evidence of its admiration for the Allied cause by saying nothing to Britain.

Mines and torpedoes found fewer maritime victims this week. The French Navy, on the basis of reports, appeared to have destroyed 4 U-boats. The Allied search for the Nazi pocket battleship Deutschland turned to the foggy Arctic seas, following the raider's sinking of the converted merchantman Rawalpindi off Iceland. London revealed that United States ships, though forbidden by the American Neutrality Act from entering Europe's war zones, were nevertheless entering them when conducted to British contraband ports for examination.

On land, France ended strict military rule in certain "departments" bordering Italy, near the Mediterranean. Weather, however, not diplomacy, dictated the change. In winter, the mountain passes in this region are snowed in, virtually impossible for warfare.

French Decree; British Peace

French Solidarity: Frenchmen of all political faiths will rally round the tricolor in times of national danger. Hence, Friday, few observers were surprised to see Premier Daladier's Government receive from the Chamber of Deputies at 318 to 175 vote of confidence indefinitely extending the Daladier decree powers.

Government men and oppositionists had debated strenuously in an all-day session. At times it seemed that the Opposition would prevail. Finally Premier Daladier compromised: Once a month, he agreed, Parliament would be asked to ratify new decrees, if it were in session. Thereupon many oppositionist membered the possible effect of that Parliament should be in continuous wartime session, remembered the possible affect of a "no-confidence" vote on the Army and the people—and supported the Government.

In this debate, the Socialists had feared that the decree powers would extend through the peace-making, cutting them off from any say in that vital undertaking.

Peace Aims: In London, at almost the same time, Labor was asking in the new British Parliament, that something be said now about peace aims.

Labor Leader Clement Atlee urged the Government straightway to set about planning the machinery for postwar reconstruction. But Prime Minister Chamberlain replied that, in the present state, with no knowledge of the war's duration or of Britain's ultimate allies, it would be futile, indeed "mischievous," to lay down conditions for the "new world."

New Deal Dilemma

The New Deal financial cupboard is almost bare. True, the Federal Government can spend another $3,000,000,000 before it reaches the statutory debt limit of $45,000,000,000. But this year's deficit already is figured at almost $3,500,000,000. Now the President has indicated he is going to ask for another $500,000,000 for defense. Even his suggestion to raise this extra by special taxes does not solve the dilemma facing the New Deal.

The President could, of course, ask Congress to raise the national debt ceiling. But that would be most embarrassing—in an election year. He is left then two possibilities—assuming that further borrowing is out—either new taxes or reduced expenditures. These are opposite ways of accomplishing the same purpose—restocking the New Deal larder.

New taxes would increase revenue, cutting down the deficit for the year. A reduction in expenditures by the Government also would whittle down the distance between income and outgo. But neither method is expected to bring glowing results—leaving the President (and whoever succeeds him) still with an almost bare financial cupboard.

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends

Dies Committee hearings became a subject of special interest this week. But it was not the Committee itself or any witness appearing before it that made that congressional body top Washington news. Rather was it one of the spectators at their sessions—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Her unprecedented appearance at Committee hearings brought out in the open her polite but nonetheless tacit duel with the Committee.

Mrs. Roosevelt's name has appeared several times in testimony offered before the Committee. The implication has been that the President's wife was helping subversive elements in America. But Mrs. Roosevelt has not appeared before the Committee herself either to explain her position or to clear her name of the implications. She has offered to testify if the Committee asks her to. The Committee declares it would be pleased to hear her if she offered to take the stand. And there the matter rests—on that issue.

But Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance at a Committee hearing has its implications. For it was her friends of the American Youth Congress who were testifying. The Congress has been tarred with the Communist label by several witnesses. The President's wife even invited several of the Congress leaders to the White House for lunch. And later in her syndicated column, "My Day," she indirectly criticized the procedure of the Committee. (The President had earlier criticized certain activity of the Committee as "sordid business.")

The President's wife delivered her rapier thrust in explaining her presence as being merely to see what assurances the Government was giving to youth that they were not being looked upon "with suspicion until they are proved guilty." She obviously was using the weight of her personality to highlight the issue: Is it the Committee or the person attacked who is responsible for clearing the name of the attacked?

Chilean Deputies Favor Change In Basic Appropriations Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A practically unanimous vote of the Chamber of Deputies has paved the way for constitutional reform restricting parliamentary initiative in expenditures. If, as expected, the Senate indorses and the President agrees to the amendment, all spending projects must emanate from the Executive, who, in turn, will be prohibited from diverting money from its budget-voted object.

"Spenders" Favor Plan

The Chamber resolution is important because many affirmative votes were subscribed by radicals and Socialists who belong to the leftist "spending" group. It is surmised that some of these have learned the lesson of balanced budgets and sound money during inflationary times. Another explanation of their support is that constitutional reform of this character will relieve them of constant pressure from their electoral clientele. The Cabinet, too, absorbed in its six-year economic plan, will be able to co-ordinate departmental budgets without fear of unsettlement caused by parliamentary action.

Finance Minister Roberto Wachholtz referred to the existing defect when giving a resume of the 1940 budget before the mixed finance commission. During 1939 so far there have been supplementary votes of 65 million pesos. He echoed the words of his rightist predecessor at the treasury, that it is not the desirability of a social initiative alone that must be considered but the ability of the Nation to pay for it.

Finance Head Optimistic

Minister Wachholtz, apart from this warning, gave an optimistic resume of the financial situation, after allowing for the adbnormal consequences of the war. In his opinion, the coming year, bristling with uncertainties, may also bring unexpected opportunities. It is evident he counts on the goodwill and co-operation of the United States in mitigating and perhaps eliminating the losses caused by the cutting off of direct trade with Germany and by the shipping difficulties with neutral countries.

The situation, moreover, is very different from that of 1914. Chile, still a young country, is a quarter of a century older, and the quarter of a century has been packed with useful if sometimes painful experience. The Finance Minister is especially optimistic about domestic industrial expansion.

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President Still Leads Third-Term Tag Game

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—The third-term game went on merrily at the President's press conference here today. While the sport has lost its savor for various Democratic politicians anxious to know Mr. Roosevelt's decision in order to co-ordinate party plans, neither the Chief Executive nor various ingenious reporters have yet given up their zest in it.

Thus, a woman reporter asked today:

"Mr. President, what are you going to hang on the walls here when you send all these ship pictures to the Hyde Park Library?" Since the library will be ready for occupancy early in 1941, the implication of the question was that the President would stay on in the White House thereafter.

Mr. Roosevelt disposed of the query by asking if the correspondent really thought it very subtle

Then, however, a Latin-American expert gave him a real test. The reporter said: "Mr. President, when President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic was here, he issued a statement saying he would not seek a third term in deference to the American tradition. Do you agree with that statement?"

The President could hardly disagree openly with what a fellow-President (albeit of Santo Domingo) had described as "an American tradition." So he sidestepped. He asked the reporter to stay after school (after conference) when he would tell him some off-the-record stories about the Dominican Republic.

All this persiflage marked the President's first contact for some weeks with the full Washington press corps, on his return from Warm Springs, Ga. It follows publication of an interesting poll of 50 leading Washington correspondents, taken by Newsweek Magazine. Last April, the same men were polled, and some of the parallel results follow:

Which party do you expect to win the 1940 presidential election?

	Present	Last April
Democratic	34	16
Republican	16	31
Undecided	0	3

Whom would you pick as the most likely Republican presidential nominee?

	Present	Last April
Vandenberg	25	2
Taft	16	21
Dewey	4	23
Bricker	2	3

Whom would you pick as the most likely Democratic presidential nominee?

	Present	Last April
Roosevelt	25	11
McNutt	12	0
Hull	7	10
Garner	6	17
Farley	0	1

These figures have some striking points. Various of the correspondents protested at making a definite choice, but the editors of Newsweek were adamantine. However, it was noteworthy that:

Republicans and Democrats have almost exactly switched the position regarding winning in 1940, according to Washington correspondents;

Vandenberg has come from 2 in April to 25 today, while Dewey has slipped from 23 to 4, and Taft from 21 to 16;

Roosevelt has increased from 11 to 25, McNutt has come from 0 to 12, and both Hull and Garner have lost.

Perhaps the figures show that Washington correspondents are a fickle and fluctuating lot. Or perhaps they reflect a significant trend. It is hard to imagine that so sharp a reversal has come since April. And a third possibility shouldn't be overlooked: that some Washington reporters, annoyed at being asked to choose so precisely and—in some instances, so absurdly—made their choices with their tongues in their cheeks.

Big Peace Organizations Merge To 'Keep America Out of War'

(This is the last of three articles describing the growth and scope of peace organization before and since the outbreak of the European war.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Eight national peace organizations form the Keep America Out of War Congress embracing church, women's, youth and labor anti-war blocs.

Among its aims are strict neutrality, a referendum before war can be declared, opposition to industrial mobilization and a war profits tax, no increase in armaments and no war alliances.

The Congress was organized in May, 1938, in Washington. Its National Chairman is John T. Flynn, author-economist, and members of its Governing Board include Frederick J. Libby, Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, Rabbi Philip L. Bernstein and Norman Thomas.

Writers Serve Bureau

Since the outbreak of war, its activities have grown tremendously. A Writers' Anti-War Bureau, enlisting the talents of authors and cartoonists, serves the Congress as a channel for dissemination of information bearing on peace.

The Bureau publishes a weekly mimeographed sheet called "Uncensored," consisting of editorial comment on neutrality and war issues. It lists among its editorial sponsors Alfred M. Bingham, Quincy Howe, and Ferdinand Lundberg.

The Congress has had its difficulties with organizations of similar name and last August made an effort to get two other groups—National Committee to Keep America Out of Foreign Wars, and the Citizens' National Keep America Out of War Committee—to change their names to avoid confusion.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York heads the Keep America Out of Foreign Wars group which fought repeal of the arms embargo. Chairman of the Citizens' National Keep America Out of War Committee is former Congressman John J. O'Connor, whom President Roosevelt placed on his 1938 purge list.

Bund Embarrasses

Another group with a similar name caused additional confusion—and some embarrassment—several weeks ago when some of its handbills announcing a mass meeting were found to bear the stamped insignia of the German-American Bund.

Members of the Congress are the American Friends Service Committee, Peace Section, a Quaker group; Fellowship of Reconciliation, a Christian protest movement against war formed in Great Britain during the World War; National Council for Prevention of War; Labor Anti-War Council; Youth Committee Against War; War Resisters' League; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Church.

Farm Movement Studied

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a new appropriation last August it sent a force of 35 attorneys, investigators, economists, and clerical assistants into the field. The staff opened Californian offices, Oct. 1, and the material has been gathered for the first public hearings.

The scope of the hearings has been broadened to include the picture of the new farm economy, while still dealing primarily with "violations of the rights of free speech and assembly and undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively."

The Committee will run into burning issues at every step. One of these will be the bonafide character of the Associated Farmers as a regular farmers' movement. The Association has 42 county units and has spread into neighboring states as far north as Oregon and Washington. The Committee will delve into its relationships with industrial, shipping, and banking interests. The offshoots of the controversy have played an important part in many recent political and social conflicts on the Pacific Coast. Officials of the La Follette Committee say they propose to offer the hearing on a national rather than a limited basis and will explore the problem of industrialized agriculture as one which may shortly affect many other parts of the country.

Ethyl Gas Firm Appeals Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Ethyl Gasoline Corporation appealed to the Supreme Court Nov. 28 from a decision that agreements between the firm and its refining company licensees violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The Corporation, manufacturer of Tetra-ethyl lead, used to increase the octane rating of gasoline, appealed from the Southern New York Federal District Court.

The lower Court enjoined the Ethyl Corporation from requiring jobbers to procure licenses for handling lead-treated gasoline and from requiring refiners to sell the lead-treated fuel only to such jobbers.

The Government contended the Corporation imposed unlawful restraints upon the licensed jobbers, compelling them to participate in agreements to maintain resale prices, and that it excluded from the market jobbers who were denied licenses.

The Corporation contended that by its decree, the District Court "swept away any system of jobber licenses whatever."

Three Baseball Players Denied Jobless Relief

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—William Milnes Malloy, Chairman of the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board, disclosed Dec. 1 that the Board had declined benefit applications of three players on the Baltimore International League Baseball Club.

Mr. Malloy said all three were residents of other states and applied almost as soon as the baseball season ended. Other players planned to file similar claims if the first three were successful, the Chairman added. Their names were not made public.

St. Louis Boon to Shoppers Is 'Store' That Sells Nothing

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2 (AP)—A "store" that sells nothing—slickest service ever offered harassed Christmas shoppers—was boomed by the men about town as a step toward Utopia.

This unusual "store"—appropriately named Musee de Noel—is a museum of helpful hints that virtually brings the family list to life.

It's an extraordinary exhibit combining the best features of a smart rendezvous, specialty shop and department store. Really there are 41 stores in one.

Strictly speaking, it is a woman's paradise but Thursday evenings are reserved for the men—by invitation only.

The first of these unique "for men only" parties, held Nov. 30, proved one of the neatest merchandising stunts ever sprung on the holiday spender; and the men accepted it.

Customers can't buy anything. They just go in and look over the collection of 551 potential small gifts ranging from fur-trimmed spats to streamlined can openers.

Each article was picked impartially for its merit from some leading store. It is numbered and marked with the price and name of the place that sells it. Visitors are given pencils and cards on which to jot down the number of their selections. Then orders may be telephoned from home or the purchases made in a third of the usual time.

The items range in price from 50 cents to $10.

Two prominent Junior Leaguers, Etta Weld and Margaret Chandler Porter, sprung the idea on St. Louisans in a small way last year. It "clicked," and this season merchants stepped on one another's toes to get in line.

The women have copyrighted the name and stand to make a neat profit out of the venture.

Already the store is being copied on a smaller scale in eight other cities—Philadelphia, Seattle, Birmingham, Baltimore, Detroit, Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, Mass., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

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U. S. Dollars in Europe Unwittingly Help War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—American dollars are being marched off to war, side by side with the franc, the pound and the mark. Whether they like it or not, United States citizens are contributing millions to the cost of Europe's conflict.

Nearly $3,000,000,000 in American money, the Commerce Department points out, is invested directly in industrial plants and other commercial establishments in Germany, France and the British Empire. And American money, like the rest, has been drafted for war service.

For years, it has been impossible to take cash out of Nazi Germany. Now England, France and Canada, the Department said, are applying exchange restrictions, requiring permits for the exportation of money.

In brief, Americans are not likely to bring home whatever profits they may make out of their investments abroad, at least not for the present. Besides conserving all assets, domestic and foreign, the belligerents also are laying heavy taxes against war profits.

Germany Militarized

Notably in Germany, every industry has been geared to the military economy. The largest American investor in Germany (General Motors) owns the country's largest auto manufacturing firm, and it is reported to be making military machines for the German Army. Canadian units of American aircraft companies are turning out battle planes for Britain.

The three-billion figure represents only the direct investments of Americans in the belligerent countries. Commerce and Treasury Department figures also show holdings of more than $2,000,000,000 in bonds, other securities and short-term obligations.

The bulk of the five-billion total is invested in Canada, of course. There, Americans have $2,029,000,000 in direct investments, $1,693,000,000 in bonds, etc., and $57,000,000 in short-term credits.

Figures for other countries in millions of dollars: Germany, 228 direct, 364 indirect, 74 short-term; France, 146 direct, 14½ indirect, 8½ short-term; United Kingdom, 474 direct, 100 (estimated) indirect, 53 short-term; Australia and New Zealand, 111 direct, 97 indirect.

Antedates Nazi Era

Nearly all American money in Germany was invested before the 1933 Nazification.

Since then, one analyst said, direct investors of every foreign nation have been attempting to withdraw from Germany as rapidly as possible. Some earlier investors have increased the size of their establishments, however, by reinvesting profits which they could not bring home.

There have been no American investments in German bonds since 1931, when the moratorium was declared. Then, a standstill agreement was made on short-term obligations, exchange control was instituted in 1933, and partial defalcation on foreign-held obligations followed in an effort to conserve cash for defense preparedness.

Still, the Treasury said, Americans hold $111,000,000 of German National Government bonds, $74,000,000 of provincial and municipal securities, $92,000,000 of government-guaranteed corporation securities and $87,000,000 of private corporate issues.

Americans have made substantial investments in England in recent years, though not many in France. Because of the tariffs levied after the 1932 Ottawa conference to give the Dominions favored treatment, and because of the accompanying "buy British" campaign, American firms found it desirable to build plants in England.

Solving Labor Issues Quickly Aim of California's Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California has indicated he wants quick, voluntary, and peaceful settlement procedure worked out between labor unions and employers to halt the endless number of strikes and lockouts this state has experienced since 1932. The Governor has indicated he prefers machinery of the voluntary type to arbitration machinery set up by legislation, thereby hinting that the special session of the Legislature to be called the first of the year may be asked for some type of labor relations settlement action.

Already the Governor's recently appointed five-man commission (to study the problems at hand and observe at the negotiations between the ship operators and the union leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations over the status of the ship clerks) is preparing its report to the Governor.

Entry of the Governor into the dispute was achieved by public pressure from city, church, newspaper, farmer, and even labor ranks when all shipping ceased and needed holiday trade was diverted elsewhere. The Governor's friendliness with the C. I. O. labor unions, and the welcoming of the State chief executive into the problem of settling the dispute by both organized labor and the waterfront employers is seen to augur well for resumption of work on the waterfront even though the dispute is not finally settled.

The Federal Government has two mediators here on the job who succeeded, after 16 days of strike, in bringing the warring factions together in negotiation. "If we can keep them negotiating every day," declared W. T. Guerts of the Maritime Labor Board mediation service, "we feel we are making progress."

Harry Bridges, the C. I. O. spokesman in this dispute—and all others dealing with waterfront labor problems here—charged the Associated Farmers with being antilabor and seeking to eliminate collective bargaining.

From the head of the Waterfront Employers Association, Almon E. Roth, comes the statement that the employers cannot permit the unions to tell them who they must hire, particularly when the ship checkers are the operators' agents in all ship loading transactions, and responsible, carefully trained men are needed.

[It is recalled the so-called antipicketing proposition was defeated in California last year as it was in the State of Washington. It passed in the State of Oregon, and citizens of that state as well as Gov. Charles A. Sprague, point to the law's strict provisions as the cause of labor peace in that State. This proposition, it is learned, will be offered for the next regular election in California.]

State Wharves?

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Dr. Louis Bloch, Federal Labor Board mediator seeking solution to a dispute that has virtually tied up the port of San Francisco three weeks, summoned striking C. I. O. ship clerks and aWterfront Employers' Association representatives to another conference Dec. 2.

Dr. Bloch has achieved more than one armistice between employers and waterfront unions in San Francisco.

Employers turned down Gov. Culbert L. Olson's proposal to let the State Harbor Commission operate the docks.

'Ham-Eggs' Forces Stress Help for Aged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Defeat of the "Ham and Eggs" pension-money reform scheme, and the immediate declaration of the "Ham and Egg" forces that they would attempt to recall Gov. Culbert L. Olson and put the scheme once more on the ballot, has not only focused state-wide but national attention on the old age aid, relief, and employment problem in California.

Governor Olson will call a special session of the State Legislature in January to seek some agreement on how to solve the State's pension problem. He is expected to ask for more than $75,000,000, of which more than one-half would be earmarked for increased old age assistance.

His executive office reports that, while pensions will be foremost in the special legislative session, the additional and correlative problems of relief, taxation, and reorganization of the State's general administrative offices will be acted upon.

There are other proposals being listened to as well as the Governor's. Some of those considered more important follow:

Tax on Business

Out of a special meeting of 25 members of the State Legislature in Southern California recently, a meeting called by Lieutenant Gov. Ellis Patterson for the purpose of discussing the old-age assistance problem—came the recommendation that a 1½ per cent gross income tax be levied on all business transactions and business incomes in the State to care for the pensioners.

Still another recommendation came out of the recent meeting of the National Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington, D. C., where a "retraining" program for persons who cannot get into industry was offered, declaring that the Government could afford to instigate such a plan for revitalizing "obsolete occupations" as the employment of senior citizens is fundamentally a national industrial problem. This is being studied here for quicker use than would be possible under Federal sponsorship.

It is also proposed that the Federal Government take over all State old age aid and let the individual States take care of their unemployment and relief problems by themselves.

Revolutionary Idea

A more or less new and "revolutionary" idea is propounded by George G. Kidwell, California State Director of Industrial Relations. Not too thoroughly worked out, it nevertheless, recommends national, and/or state legislation be introduced to secure pensions for persons of an as yet undetermined age held to be "unnecessary" to and by industry.

Holding that the old-age and unemployment dilemma is basically a "youth problem" an Apprenticeship Council of California is already functioning and will be widened in scope to benefit thousands of youths in this State in job training. Its purpose is gradually to "regulate the training of young men in the skilled trades, assure them and the older journeymen against exploitation, and protect that majority of employers who have never abused the apprenticeship system to break down labor standards."

The Townsend Plan backers and the supporters of the "Ham and Eggs" proposal, who polled nearly 1,000,000 of the some 3,000,000 votes cast Nov. 7, are still pushing their plans as "the answer."

When on Jan. 1 the State Old Age Assistance sum payable is increased to $40 maximum with Federal participation, there is the possibility that the Legislature may raise the $32.43 rate, now the Nation's highest, to $40 as a first move following the Governor's demand for $50 or higher.

Gathering of senior citizens and those over 40 held "unnecessary" by industry or agriculture into cooperatives of both producer and consumer types is also being recommended.

Rochester (N. Y.) Milk Users Pay Cent More

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Coincident with a State milk marketing order effective Dec. 1 in the Rochester milkshed and increasing the price paid producers for fluid milk from $2.65 to $3 per hundredweight, consumers began paying one cent a quart more at retail.

It was the third cent-a-quart increase in three months. Dealers boosted the price of standard pasteurized milk from 13 to 14 cents a quart, of Guernsey milk from 14 to 15 cents. Pints went up a half-cent.

Five C. I. O. Members Convicted in Rioting

ERIE, Pa. (AP)—A jury today convicted five Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists and acquitted five other C. I. O. members of inciting a riot during a strike at the Griffin Manufacturing Company plant last August.

Sentence was deferred pending arguments next week on an appeal for a new trial.

Those convicted included Clarence Irwin of Farrell, an organizer for the Congress of Industrial Organizations. All others were members of the C. I. O. local at the Griffin plant, closed almost a month by the strike.

Now What Does She Say?

Wide World

Mrs. Roosevelt at Dies Hearing

The President's wife declined an invitation to sit with the Senate Committee and took her place among members of the Youth Congress which organization she has defended against charges of being Communist-controlled. Here she is saying something to Jack McMichael, Union Theological Seminary student of New York.

Ohio Authorities Seek to Ease Financial Problems of Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—With the Toledo schools closed and both Toledo and Cleveland facing serious relief crises, what has come to be a perennial financial problem in Ohio cities is being examined closely here with a view to a better understanding between the cities and the State Government.

Last year Cleveland had much the same sort of difficulty, and the schools were closed for several weeks in Dayton instead of Toledo.

Partly underlying the present trouble in Toledo and Cleveland, observers believe, are two main factors: the state law, passed in 1933, which forbids taxing real estate at more than 10 mills without a 65 per cent majority vote, and Gov. John W. Bricker's no-new-tax, "belt-tightening" policy.

Requiring a 65 per cent vote to pass a levy means virtual prohibition of such levies, it is explained. The advantages of this restriction are admitted. It serves, for example, to minimize the political grafting which feeds on inexhaustible supplies of public money. But it has also deprived municipal governments, especially since the relief burden was passed from the Federal Government back to the local units, of much needed revenue.

Cleveland's Real Trouble

Cleveland's trouble simply is that it hasn't enough money to take care of its 70,000 needy. The number on relief has been increased by the reduction of WPA rolls, but even without these the burden would be far more than relief money available could carry.

Mayor Harold Burton blames the State for failing to match city funds on a 50-50 basis as provided in a system set up by the last Legislature, and insists that Governor Bricker call a special session to appropriate money which is available, he says, in the sales tax collection box. After the matching system had been worked out the Legislature failed to appropriate enough money to cover its share and has been contributing only about 30 to 40 per cent of the amount the city has rasied.

Governor Bricker, who is, like Mayor Burton, a Republican, says other methods provided by the Legislature should enable Cleveland to raise the needed money locally. These included diversion of 25 per cent of automobile license fees, transfer of income from publicly owned utilities, sale of delinquent tax bonds to the teachers' retirement fund, a limited increase in property taxes, and an increase in inheritance taxes.

Some Opposition Arises

The Cuyahoga County Commission has challenged the legality of diverting the auto license money for relief, and this issue awaits a decision by the State Supreme Court, while the City questions whether it can sell delinquent tax bonds to the teachers' fund, and insists that the other sources provided are far from adequate to meet the need. After some question the Attorney General ruled that the City could draw on the utilities funds and the $298,000 brought in from this is being stretched as far as possible, but will last but a short time, it is pointed out.

An act authorizing cities to approve special relief levies of not more than 1.5 mills by t 50 per cent majority this year and a 55 per cent vote in 1940 still doesn't solve the problem, insists Cleveland, which did not submit such a proposal to the voters. It holds that the Legislature hasn't yet given it enough taxing authority. Some say that even if it did, opposition to additional taxation is such as to make doubtful the making of any new sources of revenue.

Mayor Burton declares that the State, as a result of an increase in sales tax collections, could justifiably appropriate more of this to the large cities which, as it stands, it is claimed in Cleveland and Toledo, pay out more than they receive back.

The Toledo School Board ordered the closing of the schools there from Nov. 22 to Jan. 2, after the voters turned down by a two to one majority a special four-mill levy, while exhaustion of other funds has brought a serious relief crisis there too.

Toledo's Trouble Dates Back

Toledo's trouble, both in regard to the schools and the relief funds, is due to cumulative forces many of which are traced back to the State House here. The 10-mill limit law is widely blamed, for example, but there were large losses in the 1933 bank failures, and reduced local tax collections in the past few years have left deficits which have now grown top-heavy. The delay in diversion of auto license taxes has also added to the City's financial embarrassment. The School Board is in debt $600,000, not having paid any teacher's salaries since September, while the City Government is $800,000 in the red.

The School Board felt that by closing the schools they would save some $400,000, and at the same time flip some of the deficit burden over into a new fiscal year. An adjustment of spring vacation and spring closing time will leave the whole school year only about two weeks short of normal, it is expected. Meanwhile cuts in personnel and curriculum are being considered, and possibly pay cuts.

Todelo, like Cleveland, has appealed to Governor Bricker for help, but state officials in the case of Toledo point to the defeat of the special levy as evidence of the lack of willingness of the people to shoulder their own burden, and insist that proper administration will meet the needs.

Cleveland Relief

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2 (AP)—About 12,000 Clevelanders will be given only apples and white flour to eat next week unless there are unexpected developments, city relief officials declared today.

'Charge to City'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2 (AP)—Eighteen hungry persons ate $9.96 worth of food at a downtown cafeteria yesterday afternoon and told the manager to "charge it to the city."

The demonstration was led by the Association of Unemployed on Direct and Work Relief. Stanley Mackniesh, Secretary of the organization, which has been active in the current Cleveland relief crisis, had announced Wednesday that unmarried destitute persons to whom the city has denied food orders, would adopt this means of getting meals.

J. J. Pratt, manager of the cafeteria—located in busy Euclid Avenue—said he planned no action but hoped "there will be no more such visitors."

Fifteen men and three women made up the group, which earlier yesterday unsuccessfully sought an interview with relief officials at City Hall.

DeMolay Plans Coming-of-Age Observances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2—The Order of DeMolay for boys began today its "coming of age" celebration, with a meeting of the Mother Chapter in the Municipal Auditorium here, and gatherings of other chapters scattered throughout the world. Only in the dictator-ruled countries of Europe, where the order has been suppressed, were the members unable to participate.

Next March 18 will be the twenty-first anniversary of the founding here of the order by nine young men. This city remains the headquarters of its Grand Council. Frank S. Land, founder and Grand Scribe, said the meetings are the beginning of a series of celebrations which will culminate on the anniversary date.

The first meetings were in the nature of a homecoming of the 1,500,000 past and present members of the order's 1,097 chapters. The Mother Chapter alone has served 15,000 boys, and through them 30,000 invitations were issued for the "coming of age" party here. The speaker, in the big arena of the auditorium, was Maurice M. Milligan, United States Attorney, the man chiefly reponsible for the collapse of the T. J. Pendergast political machine. Mr. Milligan drew on his experiences in that crusade in a discussion of "Youth and Democracy."

Such discussions of the problems and opportunities of youth from a majpor item in the DeMolay program for boys of 15 to 21 years. It is expressed in annual founder's conferences and in awards to former members for achievements in their chosen lines of work.

The chief purpose, however, Mr. Land explains, is to preserve through young manhood those virtues which "every boy learns at his mother's knee." "Dad" Land, as he is known to the thousands of boys with whom he has personal contacts, lists these virtues as love of parents, love of God, love of country, fidelity, comradeship, and cleanliness in mind and body.

The order was born in the days of fervent patriotism immediately following the close of the World War, and in every American chapter a pledge to the flag is a part of each weekly meeting. It is, Mr. Land explains, a salute to the loyalties and ideals represented by the flag. That the order is not nationalistic is indicated by its spread to many other countries.

The boys look forward confidently to continued growth of their organization. They regard its promotion as their job, for it is really their order, managed with a minimum of adult help. Even the big program last night was largely in the hands of committees of members, and the boys provide much of the staff of the national headquarters building here.

The organization was named for Jacques De Molay, last Grand Master of the Knights Templar, who was burned at the stake in 1314 because he refused to renounce his comrades and his beliefs. It is sponsored by the Masonic lodges to the extent that it uses Masonic buildings for its meetings, but is otherwise independent.

Kick-Back Pay Rule Lifted on Airplane Firms on U. S. Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury and Interior Departments ruled today that airplane companies making aircraft for the Army and Navy need not comply with the 1934 act prohibiting employers on public construction contracts from forcing employees to "kick back" part of their wages.

The ruling, made at the request of the War Department after an inquiry from the Glenn L. Martin Company, apparently will relieve airplane manufacturers of considerable bookkeeping on pay rolls.

Officials pointed out that the airplane manufacturers are regulated in their relations with employees by the minimum wages and maximum hours prescribed in the Walsh-Healey Act.

155 Arrests Ordered In Relief Check Fraud

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Arrest of 155 persons in Allegheny County on charges of fraudulently accepting relief checks was ordered Dec. 1 by the Department of Public Assistance.

Secretary Howard L. Russell said the arrests will be made on charges of obtaining a total of $17,730 in assistance grants illegally.

'Little Steel' Peace Forged at Parleys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Here in the Youngstown steel district, center of the famous "Little Steel" strike, representatives of the Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee are meeting quite regularly in what amounts to "collective bargaining."

Most of the bitterness of one of the greatest labor struggles in the Nation's history has been forgotten and almost daily the men from the C. I. O.-affiliated union and the two companies which prevented the union from dominating the steel industry, sit down together to discuss the grievances of the men in the mills.

Outsiders, recalling the siege of the mills during the strike in the summer of 1937, remembering the pitched battles, the airplanes flying in and out of mill yards, the dynamitings, the bitterness of the union leaders and steel executives, are pleasantly surprised by this new state of affairs.

Why the Change

The steel executives explained that the Union is merely taking advantage of the grievance procedure which the companies have had for many years and which makes it possible for all employees or representatives of their unions to discuss their problems with the management.

In fact, the union representatives contend that they find it easier to discuss grievances with the Sheet & Tube and Republic management than it is to meet with the management of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, which caused such a furore when it gave the S. W. O. C. a contract just before the "Little Steel" strike.

The union, they explain, is placed under certain restrictions in dealing with the management by the contract. This is particularly true in regard to who may participate in the conferences on grievances.

The Door Always Open

But this is not true in the dealings with the Republic and Sheet & Tube—for they have no contracts—and the union leaders say they find the management quite willing to discuss any sort of problem with any accredited representative of the men.

Union leaders say that in no other section of the country is there the same co-operative feeling and apparently sincere desire by all parties to adjust the problems as they believe there is in the Youngstown district.

John L. Mayo, Regional S. W. O. C. Director in Youngstown, recently submitted a report at a Chicago meeting of union representatives and no other representatives could claim anything approaching the relations between the union and the Republic and Sheet & Tube companies—even if the battle during the strike did wax warmest here.

Grievances between the companies and the union are taken up step by step. If one official cannot make an adjustment, the grievances are passed on to higher officials until they finally reach the highest official in the company.

Republic Steel for example, has set aside one day a week at its huge Warren plant for the labor relations director to hear grievances from the S. W. O. C.

In all plants of both the huge concerns, one union man is designated to handle grievances in the department in which he works. He is accompanied to conference by a paid organizer of the S. W. O. C.

Often J. C. Argetsinger, Vice-President and General Counsel of Sheet & Tube, the $350,000,000 steel concern, confers directly with Mr. Mayo in the company's main offices here about the problem of some obscure open hearth or blast furnace worker.

An important factor in this change of attitude here is in the character of the union, it is generally agreed. There is more confidence here now in the organization and there is a feeling widely expressed that the S. W. O. C. is far more stable than it was two years ago when it was frequently attacked on the ground that many of its leaders were Communists.

$7,500,000 Figure In Republic Steel Case Held Too High

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the Republic Steel Corporation never have estimated for publication the amount of money which the concern, through a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, might have to pay the men involved in the "Little Steel" strike of 1937.

The Associated Press, at the time the decision was handed down in Philadelphia on Nov. 8, said that counsel for the Corporation had estimated the amount would be $7,500,000. That was incorrect. It also was said that the number of men involved was 5,000.

Tom Girdler, Chairman of the Board, shortly after the decision, said that 5,000 applications from strikers were received by Republic, but that many of these were from men who already have returned to work, and that the sum to be paid for back wages, in the event an appeal to the Supreme Court was unsuccessful, would be "only a fraction" of the amount mentioned.

Irish-U. S. Group Buys N. Y. Mansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The stately limestone mansion at 991 Fifth Avenue, home of the late William Ellis Corey, steel financier, will pass into the hands of the American Irish Historical Society on Jan. 1, it was announced here. The purchase was made from Alan L. Corey, son of the industrialist.

The house, a five-story structure on a plot 25 by 110, will be renovated to accommodate the Society's library, consisting of thousands of volumes, and its cultural activities. The building is valued at $145,000.

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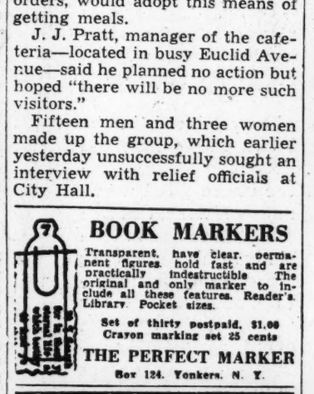

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Capitalism: New Frontiers Ahead

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"We've had many requests for a discussion of Capitalism—which indicates that under less-than-exciting titles we are finding much interesting material to talk about. All the new European Isms are offered as alternates to or reinforcements of Capitalism. The New Deal has been considered by many as cutting at the foundations of Capitalism."

Question: "What is Capitalism?"

Answer: "Man needs goods. Nature and labor naturally combine to produce them. In the days of the old handicraft workers this system was fine. When we needed to make things in greater volume, for wider markets, money or capital had to be added to nature and labor.

"Now the necessary capital might be supplied by the persons using the natural resources. This is true of agriculture, the professions and retailing. But in most industries, capital is owned by persons other than those who use it. Since industry is organized and controlled by these persons owning capital, in other words capitalists, we refer to our present economic system as Capitalism."

Question: "Then the great capitalists are those who own the biggest share in a business?"

Answer: "Not exactly. They might own many shares in many businesses yet not have a dominating voice in any single concern. Which brings up a most interesting point in our present system, namely, that the control of businesses is seldom in proportion to the amount invested. Capitalists or property owners find it advantageous to act through a board of directors and hired managers. These people in turn often become quite independent of the investors who put them there. Thus, though usually relatively small stockholders, they wield tremendous power. This fact of hired agents becoming the dominating power is considered a major problem in business today."

Question: "I believe our system is generally called one of 'free enterprise.' Does that mean that it is free primarily for people with money, for capitalists?"

Answer: "No. Under this system a business might be organized by laborers, consumers or the government, as well as by capitalists. Laborers might hire capital as property owners now hire laborers."

Question: "But isn't capitalistic management more efficient than that of labor, consumer or government?"

Answer: "That depends upon what you call efficiency. If we consider that business is set up solely to make a profit then that might be true. But that ignores the human factor. Suppose I had a factory employing 100 persons and made $10,000 a year profit. Suppose that through study I'd find that if I should move into a cheaper factory, much darker and more unsanitary, should work my help much longer hours, should reduce their salaries and farm out some work for children to do at home for a mere pittance—I would make $30,000 a year. Using profit as a measure that would be efficiency. But using humanity as a measure it would be a great failure."

Question: "That covers the workers. But how about the consumers gaining through capitalistic efficiency?"

Answer: "Critics of Capitalism point out that with only profits as a motive, products are not necessarily designed for consumers' demands and needs so much as for possible profits. By proper advertising markets are built up for these profit-making products which may not meet the inherent consumer need half as much as a product designed just for the consumer."

Question: "You spoke of the possible labor control of business. Since labor also seeks profits, then obviously the consumer would be no better off than under profit-seeking investors, if I get your point. But with labor at least we would be assured of the best human treatment wouldn't we?"

Answer: "At first thought that would seem correct. But let's assume a number of labor-controlled businesses in competition with one another. Now we know that men working for themselves will work much longer hours, take greater risks and drive themselves harder than they would do as employees. Therefore may we not assume in such a case that in an effort to meet competition, our labor-controlled businesses might soon be working longer hours and driving harder than they do today under the present system?"

Question: "With really much in common, why do labor and management conflict so much today?"

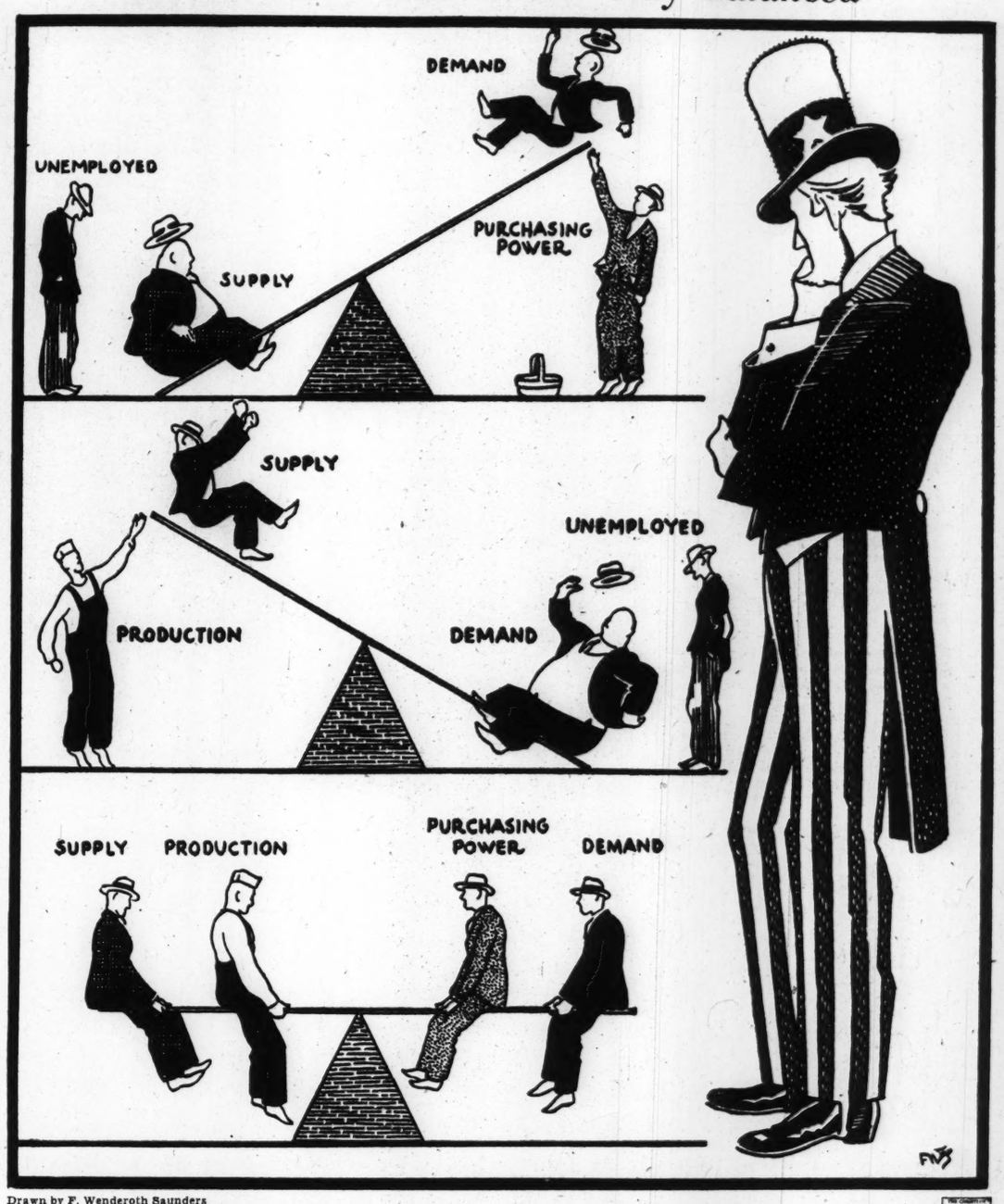
Answer: "Because there is only so much cake or profits to divide. If labor asks for a bigger piece management is going to get less. You might say that that hardly seems insurmountable, that a little compromise should soon work that out.

"But there is a catch. The key is the fact that wages make up by far the biggest item in a business. Suppose the gross annual income of a firm is $1,000,000. Expenses are $900,000, leaving $100,000 profits. Of the $900,000 expenses, $400,000 goes for labor's wages.

"Suddenly the employees ask a 10 per cent pay raise. This would add $40,000 a year to the expenses. Now the only place this could come from would be the $100,000 profits—leaving the management or investors $60,000. In other words, a 10 per cent pay increase for workers means a 40 per cent cut in profits! Naturally management and investors are going to oppose what seems to be a moderate increase in wages at such a great cost to them.

"These are just a few of the problems of Capitalism. And now I am going to turn you over to our guest speaker, Harold Fleming, the Monitor's New York staff economist, for a further discussion—on Page 211."

One See-Saw That Should Stay Balanced



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Capitalism Must Balance, as Shown, or Unemployment Springs Into Being

Supply, Demand, Production, and Purchasing Power are four major elements which can produce a fifth, Unemployment.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

The Triumph of Capitalism Over Feudalism

By Harold M. Fleming

Capitalism is best understood through its history. And its history must begin with the system which it replaced.

Capitalism is a child of the medieval European economic system. The child has grown into a historical novelty and a cultural prodigy. There never was such a system in human history as Capitalism; its pattern of social habits is unique since the human race began; and its accomplishments, particularly along the line of technological advance, have been the swiftest recorded by the human race.

The medieval economic system from which Capitalism grew was strictly patterned after a code of economic behavior something like the NRA of a few years ago. A Christian was forbidden to charge more than a fair price or to pay less. Wages, too, were socially determined; each producer was thought entitled to a wage adjusted to the status in a life divinely appointed for him.

Rugged individualists began first in Italy to pull and distort the fabric of this code. The first breaches in the code consisted in the lending of money at interest, in particular to feudal lords for the payment of dues and to church officials for remittance to Rome.

Private Property

The essential theory of the new system was that "a man could do what he would with his own." This was property in the modern sense. In the Middle Ages there was no private property (in this sense) in anything but personal effects. The feudal idea was that holding of property was a privilege involving feudal duties. The new concept continued the privilege but discarded the duties.

The landlord had once held his land only on feudal tenure; he was entitled to certain services from his tenants, and in turn he was required to perform certain services for them, principally protection, and to respect their fixed and socially established feudal rights. Likewise feudal commercial property was owned by the guilds. Now Capitalism began in the English towns when individuals began to accumulate power and wealth of their own, and it was transferred to the English manors when these successful merchants, broadening their operations but continuing the new notion of private property, brought out the manorial rights of impoverished barons and proceeded to apply economic pressure to the customary tenants, copy-holders, and yeomen, to disregard their tenants' feudal rights and their own feudal duties, and so charge for rent "what the traffic would bear."

In the towns, the guilds gradually lost control of trade and industry to the new capitalists, who were ruthless, but also more imaginative and adventurous. The early capitalists frequently carried their operations into the country, where they could get cheaper labor and avoid the restrictions of the guild. Then they turned out cheaper products and undersold the guilds. The process was something like the tendency of American industry occasionally to move away from union-controlled cities into the country, or of New England textile capital to move South to tap the cheaper white mountain labor.

Unemployment

The most obvious effect of the new system was a sharp increase in the number of "sturdy beggars" seen on the English highways. They were the first of the unemployed—the farmers who could not pay the new rents and the journeymen who had lost their protection in the towns. "Unemployment relief" for four centuries has been unsolved.

But while unemployment has remained the inevitable seamy side of an economic system which grants no economic status or protection to anyone beyond what he can buy, the new system had manifold advantages. Of course it first had to be satisfactory to the new absolutist state, the totalitarian regime of the day, which was breaking down all feudal institutions for its own purposes.

The areas in which the new and ruthless commercial adventuring was most freely practiced, proved to be more attractive places to live in. There was more to do and more to have, and there was economic freedom, which even though it sometimes meant freedom-to-starve, proved desirable. The trek of wealth and skilled labor was into these free areas just as before the Civil War it was from the feudal South to the free North and today it is from semi-feudal Europe to America—or would be if immigration quotas were lifted here and emigration bans lifted there. The industrial and commercial arts flourished mightily and everybody except the unemployed liked it.

Credit System

Most conspicuous aspect of the change from feudal to capitalist economy in the eyes of those who saw it, was the new freedom to loan and borrow at interest. This, for the first time, permitted the development of a credit system, or mesh of promises to pay gold and silver. For ten or twenty years people would trust these promises and not ask to see the color of their money; so the promises continually expanded without check. Then everybody wanted cash, and in trying to get it, brought commerce to a halt.

Capitalism has produced, in the last hundred and fifty years, the most rapid advance in the standard of living of the unprotected working class in human history, through the stimulus which freedom to take financial and industrial chances has given to the progress of the industrial arts. On the other hand, it has failed so far to meet the problem of unemployment, periodically aggravated in business cycles, except by consenting to the reinstatement of various forms of protection and status to the economically weak and the re-establishment of various limits on the right of a property owner to "do what he will with his own."

Capitalism Tinged With Socialism

It is convenient to label the nations of Western Europe and the United States as capitalistic countries. Unfortunately, however, it is not accurate to do so. For Capitalism, whether it be of the American, British or French variety is not unadulterated. Tinges of socialism color the economic characteristics of each of these social orders.

In America no one doubts the government's right—indeed, its duty—to provide police and fire protection. Municipal governments provide water, furnish schools. The State builds roads. The Federal Government provides mail service. These governments provide these services—and many others—not because Americans have abandoned Capitalism, but because there are certain activities which function better when socialized. That line of demarcation between private enterprise and socialized activity has always existed in the United States. Only as it has been extended to encroach on what have been the preserves of private industry has the cry of Socialism been raised.

Of late that line has been stretched to include large experimentations in power production and distribution. Often the government has been forced to undertake activities which, because they had to be handled at a loss, were spurned by private interests which in a capitalistic society need profits or the expectation of profits to undertake ventures. America's Capitalism, then, is of a hybrid nature. It is mixed with a dash of socialism to suit the American scene. The same with other "capitalistic" countries.

France, for instance, has nationalized its railroads. Its telephone and telegraph systems, as well as its mail service are state operated. In Britain the radio as well as the telegraph and telephone are government run. Its national "power grid" is a much heralded experiment. Its public housing program has been the envy of many an American economist.

There is then no 100 per cent "capitalist" nation. Socialism in varying degrees is not only accepted but welcomed in these "capitalistic" countries. It is not Socialism, per se, then that is the issue in "capitalistic" societies. Rather is it the degree of socialism that a people feel is best suited to them at a specific time and under specific conditions. Differences of opinion arise over when to say "Thus far and no farther." In a democracy such differences are legitimate.

Neal A. Stanford

Read On—

Books

The Decline of American Capitalism—By Lewis Corey, 1934. Covici Friede publishers.

The crisis in America's economy studied from such angles as state Capitalism; the concentration of income and wealth; monopoly Capitalism and imperialism; the struggle for power.

Modern Economic Society—By Sumner Slichter, 1931, Henry Holt.

A readable and usable textbook on economics which discusses such subjects as: Some basic characteristics of the existing economic order; the operation of the existing order. The first part of the book is particularly pertinent to the subject of Capitalism.

World Economy in Transition—By Eugene Staley, 1939, Council on Foreign Relations.

An up-to-date study of present day economics. Section on laissez faire and planning reveals conflicts as well as common interests of these two opposing systems.

The United States, A Graphic History—By Louis M. Hacker and Rudolph Modley, 1937, Modern Age Books.

The first of its modern world series showing graphically and simply the establishment of Capitalism, the triumphs of Capitalism, and Capitalism in crisis. A primer on Capitalistic society.

Magazines

The Crisis of Capitalism—by Viator in the Nineteenth Century and After, August, 1939.

The conflict between state Capitalism and international Capitalism pictured as the conflict between fascism and democracy.

Business Management Approaches the Middle Way—by Victor Weybright in the Survey Graphic, December, 1938.

Progressive management learns that co-operation with government is good business, compromise with consumers brings good will, and recognition of labor results in healthy activity.

Government Expansion in the Economic Sphere—in the Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1939.

A review of the increasing economic functions of government including such topics as: the changing economic functions of government; the rise of government control; the place of government in modern economic society.

Is Capitalism Doomed?—by James Truslow Adams, condensed from Barrons's in The Reader's Digest, November, 1938.

The author of "The Epic of America" recognizes the shortcomings of Capitalism, but still holds that it is head and shoulders above any other economic system ever practiced.

Candid Comments On Capitalism

The Christian Science Monitor. An editorial Nov. 30, 1937, called "Monopoly—Enemy of Capitalism."

". . . It is clear that the spread of monopoly is the greatest economic threat to capitalism. It furnishes political threats to capitalism, their best excuse. For it destroys free competition, the very foundation of Capitalism. It oppresses the people with high prices, curtails markets and checks production."

Joseph P. Kennedy. At the 25th reunion of his Harvard Class in 1937.

"Despite the bitter criticism which has been leveled against those who administer our government today, I believe that in the verdict of time the liberalizing forces will be shown to have been effective to preserve the essential contours of our capitalistic society."

William L. Clayton. Texas businessman in an address at the Harvard Tercentenary celebrations.

"Liberty of person, of speech and of press are possible only under a system of private Capitalism. . . . State Capitalism never can match private Capitalism because of the inefficiency inherent in the centralization of power and decision. . . . Spiritual waste hidden in such centralization is infinitely greater than waste in the system of private Capitalism."

The Christian Science Monitor. An editorial, Nov. 6, 1937, "Business and Government Co-operation."

"High tariffism, price-rigging, monopolistic combinations—all these can be charged to the debit account of American business. It was this form of privately controlled Capitalism that broke down in 1929. And the excesses of private controlled Capitalism in the 'twenties are more responsible for the tendency toward state controlled Capitalism nowadays than any inherent radicalism in the American people."

The Marquis of Lothian. Commemoration Address at the London School of Economics, 1931.

"If we admit the defects of Capitalism, that does not mean that we wish to stop individual enterprise or discourage thrift, or to treat the small holder as a kulak, the enemy of the community. I venture to suggest that the middle way is not to abolish private property (though you may limit certain forms of it) but to transform the responsibilities and rights which attach to the ownership of it. I think this is the real meaning of Christianity as applied to economics, and it is the doctrine of the New Testament about economics which so-called Christians have most consistently ignored."

Heroic Epic Written By Finnish People

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World," who is at present on tour in Europe

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 2—Helsingfors is today a deserted Capital.

The story of the evacuation beneath the impact of Russian bombs and of the atmosphere here during the tense hours in which the Finnish cabinet resigned, can be seen as nothing short of a tribute to the Finnish people.

At the time Finland was busy changing governments, I chased the Diet around the countryside in the blackness of the night. The Diet was supposed to be meeting at Finland's imposing Parliament House. When I arrived the Mayor of Helsingfors himself was acting as guard. He stopped me, examined my passport, and would not let me go up the steps. I managed to persuade him that I was on journalism bent. Then he explained that the Diet was meeting in the country in secret session.

I begged to be told where, but he was grimly adamantine in his refusal. Through the gloom I saw busses loading the legislators for their new destination.

Streets Filled With Refugees

The streets were jammed with fleeing refugees. If the Russians had not missed the Saarinens railroad depot the congestion would have been unfortunate. Actually the evacuation has proceeded without too much confusion. The proof is the deserted condition of the streets this morning.

What is the damage of the previous days' frightfulness can still be estimated only in guesses. The Foreign Ministry has asked the correspondents not to indulge the Russians by revealing the main places hit. It is held that such data would provide good registration marks for the hostile aviators.

But I can say that houses, streets, some churches and schools, and one of Finland's prides, the Co-operative Centrals, are either in partial ruin or terribly scarred. Typical of the desolation is the story told by a temporary secretary I engaged early yesterday. She came to me after dinner last night and told me with tears in her eyes that her home was now a wreck and her mother lay wounded. She is now with the vast majority of the womenfolk. The center of the Capital is still intact, but last night when I filed my previous message I had to pick my way through streets filled with broken glass.

[Associated Press dispatches today said that roads outside Helsingfors were crowded with trucks, automobiles, and wagons carrying women and children from the danger area. Railroad stations were jammed with refugees seeking less precarious residences inland. Business was reported almost at a standstill in Helsingfors. Only a few stores were operating.]

Communication Uncertain

It is difficult to get comprehensive information, because all the departments in every Ministry have been dispersed to secret headquarters in or around Helsingfors. Communication is still uncertain. The correspondents who are getting news out regularly are those whose newspapers or European offices had the foresight to telephone to them in Helsingfors. For with the Government clamping down on outgoing calls, as well as intermittently on cables, the only sure way of communicating with the outside world is by incoming calls.

This correspondent, for instance, was called up all the way from Geneva and asked to give a broadcast to America. This I did at 2 a. m. Finnish time. It was to be picked up in Geneva and relayed to America. But I have learned since that Geneva was not successful even in picking it up.

The same misfortune happened to the former Foreign Minister, Eljas Erkko. All America had been waiting to hear him make a statement. Several times he has spoken such a statement, but each time the Germans as their contribution to the campaign have drowned him out.

Many Precautions Lacking

This is one of the consequences of Finland's unpreparedness. Last spring they ordered from Marconi in London a new radio installation for 50 kilowatt transmission. In the fall the firm said it could not make delivery because of urgent British needs.

Now Finland must be content with sending out hit or miss on the ether messages on two stations of one and two kilowatt power transmission—on the off chance that they will be picked up before they are drowned out.

It is the same story in every department, not enough bomb shelters, gas masks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, hospital equipment. Finland wonders today whether it hasn't been more honorable than prudent in paying off 90 per cent of its foreign debt in the last decade. If that money had been put into preparedness its plight today in everything save fortitude might not have been so serious.

Soviet Bars Tanner Cabinet

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (AP)—Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff declared today that substitution of a "Tanner Government" for the resigned Finnish Cabinet "unfortunately does not improve matters" between Russia and Finland.

Mr. Molotoff's statement, made in a communiqué distributed by Tass, official news agency, referred to Vaino Tanner, who was retained as Finance Minister in the new Finnish Government formed by Premier Risto Ryti.

"Tanner was, and undoubtedly remains, the evil genius in Soviet-Finnish negotiations," Mr. Molotoff said.

Mr. Tanner was a member of the Finnish delegation which conducted futile negotiations on Russia's demands on Finland.

"If the negotiations on behalf of Finland had been conducted by Paasikivi without Tanner's participation, as was the case in the first stage of the negotiations, they would probably have ended in an acceptable agreement," Mr. Molotoff asserted.

"But Tanner's participation in negotiations spoiled the whole matter and evidently tied Passikivi's hands.

"In view of this, the Soviet Union expects no good from Tanner's Government. Besides, the formation of a new Government of Finland, a people's Government headed by (Otto) Kusinnen, introduces a new and important factor into the situation and causes the Soviet Government to hope for a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the present crisis."

War's Ship Toll Rises to 171

By the Associated Press

The Finnish-reported destruction of a Soviet warship, the 8,500-ton cruiser Kirow, the sinking of four merchantmen and the reported sinking of a German submarine marked sea action in Europe's two conflicts Dec. 1.

The Kirow, said a Finnish radio broadcast, was sunk off Hangö, strategic port in southwestern Finland, with 500 men aboard, by Finnish defense batteries.

In the older of Europe's two conflicts a French official announcement reported the sinking of a German submarine Nov. 30 by a torpedo boat. The communiqué, while not giving the place of the encounter, said the submarine had attempted to attack a convoy of freighters, and was destroyed by a depth charge.

Confirmed merchant sinkings announced Dec. 1 were:

The 4,260-ton Finnish steamer Mercator, sunk by mine off the Scottish coast; one crew member missing, others rescued.

The 4,558-ton British steamer Dalryan, sunk by mine off the southeast coast of England; all members of the crew rescued.

The 8,083-ton Norwegian steamer Realf, sunk Nov. 30 by a mine or a submarine in the North Sea; all but one of this crew of 45 rescued.

The 264-ton Danish schooner Grethe, sunk off the mouth of the Thames River, presumably after striking a submerged wreck; no mention of casualties.

The four sinkings raised to at least 171 the number of ships lost since the start of the war Sept. 3 and increased the total tonnage loss to 672,239. The known fatalities at sea number 1,356, and nearly 200 are missing. Germans have claimed the sinking of 194 vessels.

Refuge Set Up

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 2 (AP)—Approximately 200 Americans, Britons, and other foreigners took refuge here at Grankulla, a small town about 10 miles west of Helsingfors, where the United States Minister, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, has established emergency headquarters.

Democracy Union Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Montclair Branch of Inter-Democracy Federal Union Dec. 2 announced formation of an Executive Board and Advisory Committee.

The Montclair unit is one of more than 100 established throughout the United States and the first in New Jersey as the result of a program proposed by Clarence Streit in his book, "Union Now."

Finns in U. S. Mobilize Aid For Homeland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Finns throughout the United States are mobilizing today to help their homeland, raising money, men, and material. Confidence was expressed at mobilization headquarters here that the Finnish Army would be able to hold off Soviet Russia for at least six months, and meanwhile everything possible would be done by Finnish citizens in the United States and Americans of Finnish origin to help compatriots at home.

Veterans of Finland's freedom war in 1919 are heading for New York to go home and fight, Lauri Saarinen, Secretary of the Finnish War Veterans in America, said. He added that they would leave next week to join the army holding off Russia. He estimated that at least 100 of these men would be enrolled. They are en route from Various cities of the United States and from Canada. He said he had been informed by the Finnish Military Attaché in Washington that there was no immediate shortage of fighting men.

Six-Month Stand

"We are sure of standing up alone against the Russians for at least six months," Mr. Saarinen continued. "Our frontier has many natural defenses. In God we trust and in some possible complication that might bring in the great powers during that time.

"Everyone in Finland knows after 20 years that it is better to die than be a slave of Russia. We know it is the lowest kind of servitude. During many centuries we acquired an abomination of everything Russian."

Help for Homeland

Throughout the Finnish colony in Harlem, Finns were gathered in clubs or on sidewalks discussing the situation. Mr. Saarinen said every one of their national groups in the United States, save the Communist element, was working to help the fatherland.

The twenty second anniversary of Finland's independence will be celebrated here Dec. 3 by the Central Committee of Finnish Societies and Churches of Greater New York at the Yorkville Casino in East Eighty-Sixth Street. Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York and Karl Lihtinen, Chairman of the Central Committee, will be the chief speakers. The meeting will be radiocast to Finland by the World Radio University of Boston over its station WRUL and in this country over station WRUW.

Warship Adopted By Infant School; Knitting Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Young school children are pioneers of an "adoption" scheme which is intended to enable special comforts to be "earmarked" for ships at sea.

The children are pupils of the Northallerton (Yorks) infants' council school.

They have received permission from the Admiralty to "adopt" H. M. S. Hood, and have now started knitting parties to provide their "wards" with mittens, scarves, and other comforts.

The Royal Naval War Comforts Committee is making plans to arrange similar adoptions if they are specially asked to do so by schools or other organized groups of knitters. An application to knit comforts for men on a minesweeper has also been received by the Committee.

The work of the Committee is to see that comforts are evenly distributed, and ship adoptions could be arranged accordingly if the wish were expressed by knitting groups.

Treasure Eludes Jones' 'Doodlebug'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Henry Jones, who is digging for buried gold in the parking lot of the Hollywood Bowl, conceded Dec. 1 the $250,000 treasure he is seeking may be five times deeper than he had expected.

Mr. Jones, Seattle mining engineer, estimated when he started digging Nov. 27 that he would reach the jewels and gold, supposedly part of a Mexican War treasure, at a level of 20 feet. His "doodlebug," a device supposed to disclose the presence of gold, indicated the hoard was at that depth, he said.

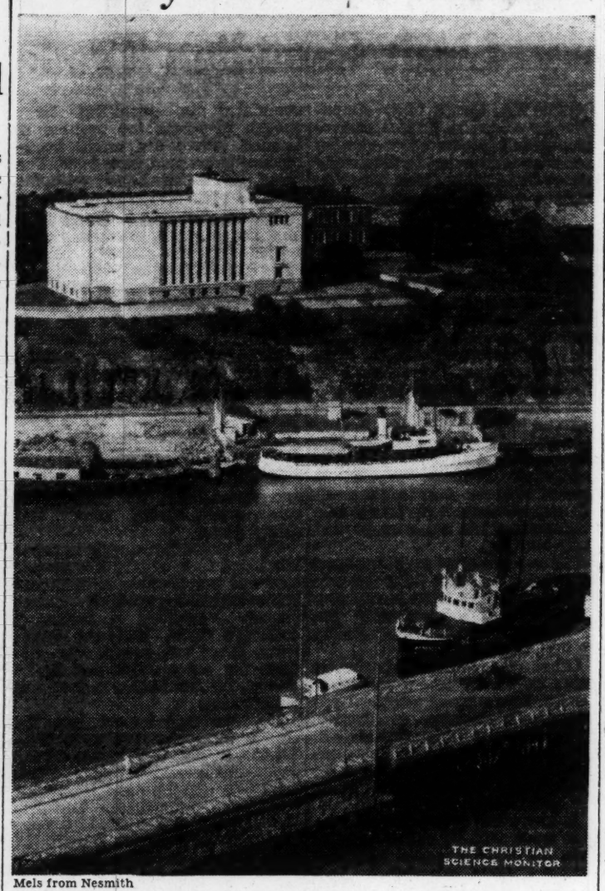
"When the treasure was buried, 74 years ago," he said, "it probably was put in a hole five feet deep. But debris washed down from the hills may have buried it 100 feet by now. The "doodlebug" says it's there—so wel'll keep on digging."

Lothian Calls Finland Victim of Great Crime

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, Dec. 1, characterized Soviet Russia's invasion of Finland as "one of the most cold-blooded, premeditated crimes in history." Speaking at the annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society, Lord Lothian declared:

"It might be possible to make out a case against any other nation, even against England or even the United States. But how could anyone make out a case against the Finns, a peace-loving people who have established an outstanding democracy since the time they were under the jurisdiction of Czarist Russia?"

A City the World Watches



Mels from Nesmith

Viborg, Finland, Looking Toward the Bay
The white building is that for District Archives

Finns Turn Hands and Hearts To Saving Their Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—Viborg, Finland's second largest town, is today a center of world attention as Russians concentrate their forces upon reducing it to submission.

Today all is quiet and subdued. The population of this city, also known as Viipuri, is wondering what will happen next. How different from a few weeks ago when it was gay and flourishing. But it is only 55 miles from the Russian frontier and many of its people have been evacuated and its busy harbor is half deserted.

Logs and planks still come down from the forests and sawmills and are loaded on boats, but will they reach England, the Netherlands, Belgium? The mills are quiet, probably because their product cannot be exported and because many workers have been called up to defend the frontier while their wives and daughters are serving in the Lotta Svards, the Women's Auxiliary units, which run the kitchens and first-aid posts for the citizen army.

An Army Well Fed

The days are getting shorter and colder, but the woods where the men dig trenches and erect tents are bright with golden birch. Snow is beginning to come. And the Lotta Svards are providing their men with hearty "kalokukko," rye pastry filled with small lake fish, and "kalosoppa," soup made of fish, potatoes, milk, onions, and butter.

At the center of the town is Market Square, an open space around the short wide tower called "Fat Katherine," which during its long history has been held by Russians and by Swedes—those two neighbors, who long used Finland as a fighting ground.

"Fat Katherine," in normal days, was surrounded by a busy market—agricultural produce being displayed in small wagons with end and sides which could be raised to protect customers from the sun and rain.

Many farmers brought pots of fuchsia which appears to grow better in Finland than in any other European country. Among them were what looked like diamond-shaped tarts but were really pies filled with rice and fish. Other poorer citizens sold wild cornflowers, called rye flowers, stripped forked branches of wood for stirring food, primitive brushes, and many wooden spoons and bowls.

With the market over, along came watering carts and cleaners who worked so well that in one hour it was difficult to believe there had been a market. Such is Finnish cleanliness.

On the Way Home

Richer marketers either went home by droshky or turned into a restaurant on the top floor of "Fat Katherine." Only dim light came through the narrow slits in the thick walls but still enough to light up the orchestra, little tables, and gaily dressed waitresses.

But today soldiers are eating in "Fat Katherine" and waitresses have mostly become Lottavards dressed in gray service clothes, white muslin caps, and thick white aprons instead of their black dresses with full white puffs. The bandsmen are now soldiers but now and again there appears a peasant playing the kantele or Finnish harp—reputed to be the oldest musical instrument in Europe.

Have the walls changed meanwhile? Amusing paintings are still visible such as that of Charles VII of Sweden kneeling with a model of Viborg Castle just as if he were playing charades while near him ostrich-feathered cavaliers prance on dray horses while the common people sleigh hilariously or drive horses in a truly circus-like manner.

But there is not much laughter in Viborg today—only determination, grim determination.

Moscow Rebuffs Roosevelt

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt's appeal against air bombardment of civilians in Finland was described last night by Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff as "pointless" because he said Soviet planes had not done so and did not intend to.

A communique distributed by Tass, official news agency, said Premier Molotoff delivered the Soviet reply to the President's appeal in a conference with United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt.

"Roosevelt's suggestion that air bombardment of the population of Finland's towns should not be permitted insofar as it is addressed to the Soviet Government, is caused by misunderstanding," the news agency said Premier Molotoff told Mr. Steinhardt.

"Soviet airplanes have not bombed towns and are not going to do so, but they bombed airdromes, because our Government values the interests of the Finnish population no less than any other Government does.

"Certainly, one may fail to see this from America, which is over 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles) away from Finland, nevertheless facts are facts.

"In view of this, Roosevelt's above statement is, as can be seen, pointless."

Mr. Roosevelt addressed his appeal jointly to Russia and Finland. It was similar to others addressed to belligerents in recent conflicts.

Canadians Censor Writings of Reds

OTTAWA (CP)—Pamphlets by Premier Molotoff of Soviet Russia and Earl Browder, United States Communist leader, have been banned from Canada by the press censors, it was disclosed Nov. 30 in a National Revenue Department memorandum to the collectors of customs and excise.

Mr. Molotoff's pamphlet was entitled "The Meaning of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact," published by the Workers' Library Publishers in New York. Mr. Browder's pamphlet was entitled "Unity for Peace and Democracy" and published by the same organization.

San Francisco Not To Reopen Its Fair

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Plans to reopen the World's Fair here in 1940 were abandoned December 2 by the organization which directed the 1939 show, and prospects are that blows of the wrecking hammers will sound through Theasure Island within a week.

Leland Whitman Cutler, President of the San Francisco Bay Exposition Corporation, said a drive for $1,650,000 to finance a deficiency of the show had not succeeded.

The decision came shortly after George Creel announced in Washington that President Roosevelt was in favor of a repeat season. Mr. Creel, Chairman of the United States San Francisco Fair Commission, said the President believed the fair could be made "the rallying point" for extension of Pan-Americanism.

Russia Scorns New Finnish Regime

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (AP)—Soviet Russia formally recognized today a "People's" Provisional Regime which it proclaimed for Finland while scorning the embattled Finns' own new government.

This regime, announced by Tass (official Soviet news agency) and over the Moscow radio station, was said by these sources to have "invited" the Red Army to help it overthrow the present Finnish Government.

Tass said the Supreme Soviet had accepted a request by the "Premier," Otto Kuusinen, that Moscow establish diplomatic relations with his government.

The news agency published a declaration by this group indicating it considered itself a provisional government with plans to reorganize on a Soviet pattern "immediately upon arrival in Helsingfors."

The Kuusinen statement attacked both the government of the former Premier, Aimo K. Cajander, and its successor, headed by Premier Risto H. Ryti.

Plutocrat Cry Raised

"Having sold the interests of the country's independence," it said, "the plutocratic rulers of Finland jointly with all kinds of imperialist enemies of the Finnish and Soviet peoples ceaselessly hatched plans of anti-Soviet war provocations and finally plunged our country into the furnace of war against the Soviet Union—the great friend of the Finnish people.

"In this critical situation, wide masses of the Finnish toiling people, who always desired and desire to live in peace with the peoples of the country of the Soviets, consider it their elementary right and their sacred duty to take the fate of the Fatherland into their own reliable hands."

Inviting aid of the Red troops, the statement said the "People's government "regards them as invaluable assistance to the Finnish people on the part of the Soviet Union for the purpose of eliminating as soon as possible by joint efforts the most dangerous seat of war created in Finland by the criminal government of war provocateurs."

It said the provisional government was "not a state of the Soviet type, because the Soviet regime cannot be established by the efforts of the government alone without the consent of the whole people, in particular the peasantry."

It proposed subsequent reorganization as a "toilers" regime, however.

Statement of Internal Policy

The nine-point statement of internal policy, contained in the declaration, provides:

In its internal policy of the People's Government sets itself the following tasks:

1. Establishment of the people's army of Finland.

2. Institution of state control over large private banks and large industrial enterprises and the realization of measures assisting medium and petty enterprises.

3. Realization of measures for complete elimination of unemployment.

4. Reduction of the working day to eight hours, provision for a two-weeks summer vacation for workers and reduction of house rents for workers and employees.

5. Confiscation of lands belonging to big landowners, without touching the lands and properties of peasants, and transfer the confiscated land to peasants having no land or possessing small allotments.

6. Exemption of peasants from the payment of tax arrears.

7. State assistance in every form for the improvement of economies for the poor peasants, in the first place by allotting to them additional land, pastures and when possible also forests for their domestic needs, from lands confiscated from large landowners.

8. Democratization of state organization, administration, and courts.

9. Enhancement of state subsidies for cultural needs and reorganization of schools; to ensure the possibility of attendance to schools to children of workers and other needy people, also the solicitude of every form for the development of public education, science, literature and the arts in a progressive spirit.

The declaration is signed by:

Otto Kuusinen, chairman of the People's Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland.

Mauri Rosenberg, assistant chairman of the People's Government and Minister of Finance.

Aksel Anttilla, Minister of Defense.

Tuure Lehen, Minister of Internal Affairs.

Armas Ejkija, Minister of Agriculture.

Inkori Lehtinen, Minister of Education.

Paawo Prokkonen, Minister of Karelian Affairs.

Finnish Message to America Upholds Civilized Culture

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 2 (AP) via Radio)—Premier Risto H. Ryti declared today in a special message to the United States that Finland would never "barter away the right to decide our own affairs."

The Premier's speech was read for him by an assistant.

The Finns, Mr. Ryti declared, were "defending all the civilized peoples of the world in their great historic mission."

"You in America," Mr. Ryti said in the beginning, "have never lived under this distress.

"The experiences we are undergoing now are such that they make me hope that you will never undergo them. . . . Our people recoil in horror from the scenes, . . . but are not afraid, because their conscience is clear.

"We, as you know, belong to the nations which most value peace.

"We are not complaining; from one standpoint, we are proud of our position. The Finnish people have dwelt for 15 centuries in their beautiful country, cleared its soil for cultivation and created in close co-operation with all other civilized nations of the world a culture that is only now . . . giving Finland its place among the company of nations."

The Finnish people, he declared, were "appealing to justice and humanity" to "demand for themselves the right to continue in peace and complete political independence . . . to labor for the welfare of their country."

"They are aware," he continued, "that they are defending the same values which inspire all the civilized nations of the world."

"The Finnish people are bound by unbreakable ties to the nations which have made up what we know as western culture," he said.

He added then that Finland wanted "no more than friendly co-operation" and that even though "all the values on which our lives are based are imperiled" the people considered the maintenance of their independence a "duty toward the whole of mankind."

"We are willing to negotiate regarding every dispute that may arise between two neighboring nations. But we will not consent to barter away our independence nor our right to decide our own affairs."

Then, again emphasizing Finland's resolve to maintain political independence at any cost, he added:

"The whole world is our witness that this defense is justified. . . ."

New Jersey Youth Held In $2,000,000 Arson

PAULSBORO, N. J., (AP)—A youth, who the director of Public Safety, Sylvester Billbrough, said admitted touching off fires that destroyed $2,000,000 worth of property, was held Dec. 2 on charges of arson, holdup, and robbery.

Mr. Billbrough said the arrest of James L. Kaye of Paulsboro, solved a series of destructive fires in southern New Jersey that had baffled investigators since 1934.

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Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M.
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$5.50 Maroon colored metal waste basket with hand-painted florals in soft colors, 13¾" high. More than 100 other waste baskets to choose from—in leather, papier-mache, metal, mirror, wood or fiber—from $1.25 to $18.50.

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China's Hinterland Resists Japan

Chiang Kai-shek pushes plans to offset drive of Nippon — Railways foremost in plans.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—As Japanese troops push inland from Pakhoi and Nanning, seeking to cut China's southern supply routes, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek turns more vigorously than ever to the building of hinterland strength beyond Japan's reach.

Transportation holds the key to the immediate future. Railways prove slower to build than highways, but the two are being combined with good results.

Under Japanese attack is one of four railways relied on heavily by China, the line between French Indo-China and Nanning. If both the railway and its road connection at Lungchow could be cut, China would be forced back upon its last lines of communication through Yunnanfu from Indo-China, and to Burma.

Work on Link Pushed

China therefore speeds work on the three remaining lines: Kweilin to Liuchow, in Kwangsi; the much-discussed Yunnan-Burma railway more or less paralleling the highway now doing yeoman service; and the line from Yunnanfu to Suifu.

At the same time, and of special interest in connection with the last-mentioned railway, there is in progress the tunnel and bridge construction of the projected Chengtu-Chungking railway which will be completed when the Yunnanfu-Suifu line is finished. Eh Kwan Denn, a modern-minded engineer, is pushing work on the sector between Chungking and Neikiang, approximately half-way to Chengtu.

[Chungking and Chengtu are about 300 miles apart and connected by a now-modernized motor road, as well as by commercial airline.]

From Neikiang a branch line will run south, cross the Yangtze and join the line to Yunnanfu at Suifu on the south bank. It might be mentioned that the ultimate aim is to extend the Chungking-Chengtu line to Paochi, terminus of the Lunghai railway north of Chengtu. They look ahead these days at Chungking.

Series of Tunnels Needed

Recent visitors to the scene of operations on the Yunnan-Burma railway now under construction are inclined to think that General Chiang is over-optimistic on when it can be completed. Two to four years is the estimate most generally agreed upon by foreign authorities.

The chief obstacle in the way of rapid progress is the large number of tunnels to be built on this 530-mile line, paralleling the recently opened Burma-Yunnan highway. Just how many tunnels must be constructed is not generally known but it is expected to exceed the 170 of the French railway to Yunnanfu from Indo-China, and many cannot be tackled until others have been completed. There are 100,000 workers on the job, but special equipment has to be used for tunnel construction and this cannot be used in all places at once, or even transported to some until earlier tunnels have provided a right-of-way. Construction has been under way only since last Christmas, and work was handicapped by last summer's rains.

Meanwhile hopes are entertained that the French railway may be made to carry more than its present 270 tons a day. Some say that more cars and greater initiative could raise the capacity to 2,000 tons daily. The French are understood to have suggested that China provide more rolling stock.

There are two commercial airlines (Southwest Aviation Corporation having been liquidated), both majority Government-owned; China National Aviation Corporation uses American equipment and Pan-American owns 45 per cent of the stock. Eurasia Aviation Corporation, of which the German Lufthansa is the minority stockholder, continues to operate Junkers trimotors. Only Chinese personnel is utilized, however, entering British Hong Kong. German pilots limit themselves to Chinese territory.

Rural Rehabilitation

An increasing range of efforts to develop the hinterland is becoming evident. Typical of these efforts is the investigation being undertaken by the faculty of Yunnan University in the interest of rural rehabilitation for Yunnan Province.

A money grant has been made by the Yunnan branch of the Farmers' Bank of China in order that the research may be carried on, and a detai ed report is to be prepared by the university for submission to the Yunnan Provincial Government concerning potential resources of this Province which is increasingly important as a source of exports.

At the present time, the French railway from Indo-China carries about 20,000 tons of goods more into China than is shipped out. It is hoped that tea and other Yunnan exports may be increased with a view to utilizing the empty freight cars which at present travel back to the coast with no profit to anybody.

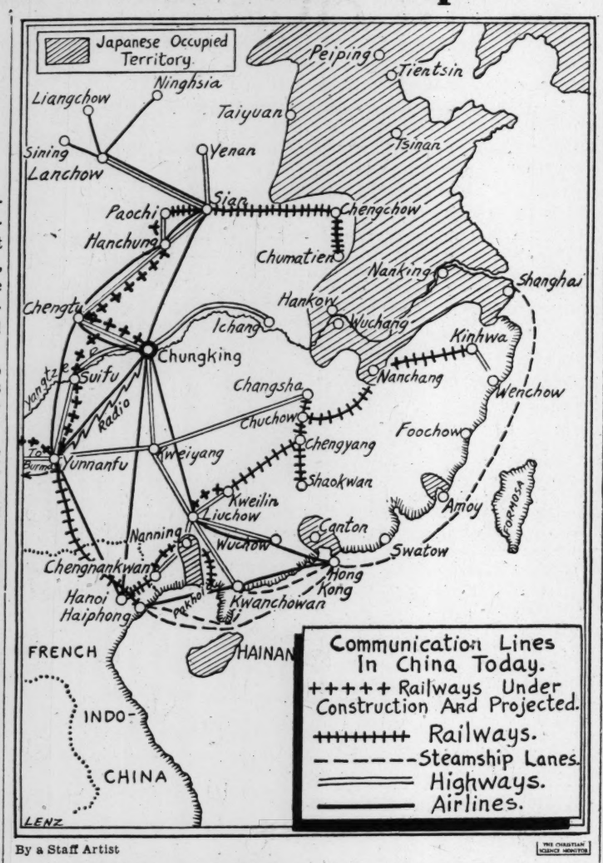
Large Credit to Farmers

Along the same lines is word from Kweiyang, telling how the Kweiyang branch of the Farmers' Bank has extended more than four million Chinese dollars' worth of credit loans to Kweichcow province farmers. In collaboration with the Kweichow provincial government, the bank has decided to establish co-operative treasuries in 30 districts to assist farmers in conserving and marketing their products. This work is parallel to the rapidly spreading system of industrial co-operatives fostered by the National Government.

The promotion of Yunnan's teagrowing activities is part of the National Government's general program of increased productivity in free China. It is of special importance because it affords an immediate means of putting freight for export into cars of the French railway from Indo-China to Yunnan, and sending them back to the coast full as they came up instead of empty as has been the case hitherto with about three cars out of four. China needs more exports. Tea is to be Yunnan's first line of offense in this connection.

China's posts are accustomed to functioning efficiently under adverse connections, and the air mail is now most useful and rapid.

There is a considerable and extending telegraph network, with much use of radio. It appears, however, that at present most of these inland lines are quite slow and uncertain. There is a radiophone linking Chungking and Yunnanfu and this is to be extended soon to Hong Kong and Hanoi in French Indo-China where an international link-up will be effected.



By a Staff Artist

The Hare and the Tortoise in the Far East

China's network of inland routes, by road, rail, and air, relied upon to keep supplies coming, despite Japan's occupation of coastal ports. Steamship service along the coast is subject to Japanese blockade and is maintained by foreign vessels, not Chinese, except for small traffic and blockade running.

Australian Restrictions Limit Canadian Trade

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (CP)—Imposition by Australia of fresh restrictions on imports from non-sterling countries is expected to drastically reduce Canada's business with that country, officials here said.

Australia is one of Canada's best customers for manufactured goods and in the last two years has taken annually about $32,000,000 worth of commodities from this country.

Presumably Australia will find it difficult to restrict Canada's exports to that country by the full one sixth contemplated, since there are several important commodities of an essential nature which can best be obtained here.

These include lumber, mainly supplied by British Columbia, newsprint, and automobile chassis. Australia's domestic supply of newsprint is not sufficient to meet all requirements and automobile manufacture has not gone beyond body-building.

It is expected that canned salmon exports from British Columbia will be curtailed. Australia has its own sources for this commodity but does not produce as high a quality as that imported.

Other commodities expected to suffer are in the luxury and semi-luxury class such as electrical apparatus, silk stockings, and dresses.

The extent to which Canada will be affected will depend upon administration by the Government of licensing powers involved in the new regulations.

In any event it is expected here that trade will be cut at least in half. In the year ended last September Canada exported to Australia goods to the value of $32,000,000 while imports from Australia were valued at $9,000,000.

For several years the balance of the trade has been maintained at about 4-1 in favor of Canada and this has been subject of repeated discussions in which Australia sought an agreement likely to bring a more even balance of trade.

American Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—American trade of around $26,000,000 a year is seen virtually lost for some time to come as the result of New Zealand's Government's action in totally banning many imports up until June, 1940.

The Government's action is the third attempt of the Government to repair the shortage of foreign exchange which this nation began to suffer December last. Previous lists, issued under the Government's plans to control imports, were designed to re-route New Zealand trade to British Empire countries, to help build up home industries, and to force the country to live at a lower cost so that foreign exchange might be accumulated in quantities large enough to secure the position in London where are many bondholders to be paid each year. The latest list is much more drastic than its predecessors.

Evidence of this is found in a long list of goods, previously permitted into the country in the same quantities as in 1938, and now totally banned. They include such items of American interest as fur skins and dressed furs, silk knit goods, hide leathers, cultivators, seeders, plows, chaff cutters, stereotypes, and electrotypes.

Goods previously unrestricted and now completely banned from all countries outside the British Empire include textiles, belts and belting for machinery, rubber goods, cement, tiles, printing ink, wallpapers, bolts, nuts and screws, cords, types, sewing cottons, and safety glass.

Other classes previously unregulated and now suffering a 50 per cent cut are needles, agricultural implements and machinery, guages, emery grinding machines, artificer's tools, builders' hardware, sheet and plate metal, fittings for automobiles and brake linings, printed books, leather and plated ware.

New Zealand's imports from the United States in 1938 were $26,791,000; in 1937 $27,550,000. Of the goods which went to make up this total two—gasoline and lubricants—remain untouched. Together they totaled $2,900,000 last year. The first item on the import list from the United States, tractors, is now subject to special permission for each shipment. This move places a trade which reached $2,740,000 last year in a state of uncertainty. Automobiles, which were valued at $2,622,000 last year, are being treated separately. Last April all assembled automobiles were banned, and parts were admitted only up to 60 per cent of the 1938 imports.

Cigarettes, which ranked fourth on the export list from the United States are now totally banned, along with all imported manufactured tobacco. Industrial machinery, which topped $1,000,000 last year, is now subject to special permission for each order. Electric apparatus, valued at $976,000 in 1938, is mostly banned. Movie films are to be imported under special arrangement; they are relied upon to fill the theaters and cannot be excluded or even seriously cut. Sulphur, of which the United States shipped $768,000 worth last year, is admitted without restrictions. Radios (a $592,000 trade last year) are banned. Printed books, valued at $353,000, are cut 50 per cent.

This adds up to affecting American exporters to the tune of up to $20,000,000, it seems from inquiries made here.

New World's Role in Refugee Aid

MONTREAL (CP)—Lack of funds and outbreak of war have been a handicap in re-settling European refugees, but the work still is going forward, according to Lord Marley, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords and member of the Parliamentary Committee on Refugees.

"Canada can offer its most helpful contribution to Great Britain at present by assisting in the re-emigration of refugees who now are in transit in the British Isles," Lord Marley said, discussing the refugee problem in an address at the People's Forum.

Training Is Need

He stressed particularly the need for training refugees in agriculture or industry, "for charity alone is a bottomless pit, to which one can go on forever and ever, and only succeed in temporarily alleviating suffering and want."

Lord Marley looked toward North and South America for help, particularly to the United States, where, he said, "there still is great wealth and sympathy."

Two main centers were being considered in placing the refugees—the Philippine Islands and the Dominican Republic.

"We are trying to raise money for the settlement of 500 families in the Dominica, and the Government there has given us every assistance," he said.

Lord Marley referred also to British Guiana, another country "the possibilities of which strike me." He said the hinterland was an ideal place for settlement.

Settlement in Guiana, however, was in abeyance because of the war.

There are approximately 45,000 enemy alien refugees in England at present, Lord Marley said, and only 1,000 to 1,500 of these have been interned. This he described as "a remarkably low percentage."

Spanish Unwelcome 'Guests' in France

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—A report by the British Committee for Refugees from Spain asserted that an anti-Spanish campaign conducted by the French press and French authorities was driving hundreds of refugees daily back into Spain to face death or imprisonment.

"The French policy seems to be to make life so impossible for Spanish refugees that as a last resort they will return to Spain," said the report, forwarded here by the Duchess of Atholl, Chairman of the British committee.

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Thousands of refugees now in Switzerland literally can't leave it.

They would like to go. The Swiss want them to go. Many of them even have obtained the necessary papers to settle in the United States, Mexico or other Latin American States, but they cannot budge.

Of the 15,000 foreign refugees in Switzerland, by far the greater part are German and most of those are Jews.

They must leave landlocked Switzerland for some port to cross the Atlantic. Switzerland is bound by Germany, France, and Italy.

Germany, of course, won't take most of them. The refugees they would take probably would get a one-way ticket to a concentration camp.

France Bars Germans

France, for reasons understandable in wartime, will not issue a transit visa to any German citizen, regardless of how anti-Nazi the person professes to be.

Italy still is neutral, but Italian steamship agencies will not book passengers of German nationality for fear of exposing their neutral boats to trouble from Allied warships.

Most Eastern European States won't take German Jews and the latter feel that they are safer in Switzerland.

The Swiss are not preventing the refugees from leaving. On the other hand, they are seeking every possible means of getting them out.

Switzerland has its own unemployed to take care of, particularly since thousands of Swiss came back to their native land from homes they had established in France or Germany. Some came as refugees, others to be mobilized into the Swiss Army.

The Federal Council met the situation by issuing an order calling for strict enforcement of an old decree banning all foreigners from holding jobs of any kind without obtaining special police permission.

Tolerance Only

The order said refugees without authorized papers "could only expect tolerance."

That group includes most of the German Jewish refugees. Many of them got out of Germany only with enough money to live for a few months, if that much, and thousands crossed the frontiers illegally by night.

Now their money is running out and they are desperate. They cannot work, and Switzerland's permanent Jewish colony, numbering less than 17,000, is swamped with appeals for aid. The colony already spends about 350,000 Swiss francs (about $80,000) a month for refugee support.

Many of the refugees have spent the nest eggs they had put aside for steamship tickets to buy food.

Eventually most of them may find their way into Swiss refugee camps, established by the Federal police and the Army. The Swiss are studying ways and means of putting them to work.

'F. F. V.' Mobsters Fined

WARRENTON, Va. (AP)—A Fauquier County jury Dec. 1 convicted three prominent northern Virginians on a charge of constituting a mob and committing assault on Count Igor Cassini, columnist for a Washington newspaper. The verdict fixed their punishment at fines ranging up to $300.

Scandinavia So Democratic Even Red Light Stops King

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Everything democracy offers—in these days when so many people tremble for the future of democracy—still can be found in the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Everything, that is, except a political organization calling itself the Democratic Party.

The reason for this oversight is simple: democracy is taken for granted in these countries, is so inherently a part of the fundamental life of their peoples, that practically all institutions in them are democratic. Therefore they don't have to be given the label.

That goes even for the monarchy. In Denmark, the King and his family constitute the most arresting and convincing proof of the country's all-wool and yard-wide democracy.

One goes to the theater and notes, casually, that King Christian X and his Queen are also there. One goes shopping and finds the Queen trying on gloves at a near-by counter—unguarded, not at all fawned upon, merely admired.

Red Light for King

The King, riding through the Capital's streets on his horse, is halted by the red traffic light at an intersection and, of course, waits with everyone else for it to turn green. Meanwhile he may exchange the time of day with a messenger boy or a taxicab driver. That's Denmark.

The Danish King, in his democratic spirit, is friend, counsellor, and arbiter for his people. Twice each month they may come to him with their problems. The door is open. The citizen walks in. His wife has been ill so he can't pay all his taxes, and would the King help him? Yes, his democratic Majesty will see what he can do.

There is no formality. One doesn't need cutaway for a call to the Palace. A laborer in his working clothes is accepted equally with the finely turned out gentleman of means.

The Queen, too, does as do all the Danes. On her shopping tours she sometimes refuses the clerk's offer to have purchases delivered to the castle. Her "boys" can carry the packages is usually the Queen's decision. She means the Crown Prince, Frederik, and his younger brother, Prince Knud.

This "just folks" attitude is shared also with the Swedish and Norwegian rulers.

Sweden's Gustaf carries his idea of 100 per cent democracy into a hobby usually considered a strictly feminine venture—he embroiders. Through the Palace one may find table runners, doilies, etc., from His Majesty's needle. Last year he presented an exhibit of his work.

Snack in the Hills

Norway's monarch, King Haakon, likes nothing better than a snack with his subjects in one of the little inns in mountainous Northern Norway where the "skiing crowd"—which is everyone—gathers in the winter time.

The Danish King's favorite companion for such an afternoon is his Prime Minister, Thorwald Stauning, who used to work in a factory.

The people carry their interpretation of democracy into a determined ban on classes. Upper class, middle class, lower class do not exist, any Dane or Swede or Norwegian will tell you. Rich man, and poor man, as often as not, live side by side in the same residential district.

It is not scandalous for a high Government employee to announce his marriage to a chambermaid.

There is no apparent distinction in the cafés or restaurants or expensive amusement centers. First come, first served, so long as one can pay.

Behind these practical evidences of their democracy, the Scandinavians have a solid constitutional base. The Swedish Parliament, for example, is over 500 years old.

All Parties Democratic

The lack of a "democratic party" by that name is explained by the claim of all parties to be democratic; therefore, none can monopolize the specific designation.

The party system in Norway, Sweden, Denmark is dominated by four parties—Social Democrats, Liberals, Peasants, and Conservatives. It has been thus since the beginning of their parliamentary system. The result is stable government. Denmark's Prime Minister has held office more than 10 years—the Swedish Government has been in office seven years.

The Northerners contend their democracy is sound because it is linked to a high cultural standard. Consequently, said one Dane, the countries have been able to resist any influx of radical modern ideologies.

"Our democracy continues to exist because it is the natural base of the human community," is the cryptic summary of the Danish Prime Minister—Mr. Stauning.

Wealth From Waste: Britain's New Task

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—As the shadow of a long and exhausting war deepens, there goes into action here yet another Government control, one which affects every householder, every factory, every local authority in Britain—Salvage Control, which today embarks on a nationwide campaign for turning industrial and household waste into wealth.

Under the plans of this control, newspapers left behind in the train bus tickets dropped by passengers, scraps from the dining room table, ashes and cinders from the living room fires, old clothes from attic cupboards, are all to be made to play a more important part than ever before in reducing the need for imports. The Salvage Control also has a military side and is to take over from the War Office the salvaging of damaged war material, equipment, and clothes.

Waste materials are to be used to furnish extra raw materials for the metal and fiber industries, provide food for pigs and chickens, reclaim land, fertilize land, and provide more household fuel.

"Sealed Orders"

All local authorities will shortly receive their first "sealed orders" for the new campaign, "Salvage Circular One," which under 45 headings gives general directions for the work. As soon as possible householders are to be educated in the proper use of waste—there will be no compulsion. Natural scientists are being called in to assist in the promotion of waste-saving processes in industry. All manufacturers have been asked to cooperate. Plans have also been laid for Britain's voluntary social services to be employed in carrying out the campaign.

The ideal at which the Control aims is that literally nothing is wasted, no "useless" material for which a use can be found. This ideal may not be so far out of reach as might appear for as the result of recent developments it depends on the public's response to the campaign to save refuse, not on the problem of what to do with the refuse when you have got it. Until a few months ago whatever was done with waste material there was always an ultimate "waste product from waste products." After the garbage had been mechanically separated, its metal, paper, and so forth recovered and the rest mashed up for use as organic fertilizer or dump material for land reclamation there was always a dust left which was generally believed to be useless. As a result of experiments in Scotland it is now proved that this dust has valuable properties when mixed with soil. So now, even this final factor is going to be employed in Britain's "wealth from waste" campaign.

Exact Value Hard to Fix

It is not known just how much wealth is going to result and the directors of the Salvage Control feel they cannot make any accurate estimate. But the present campaign is not intrinsically new, it is only the intensification of the ordinary day to day activities, so it is possible to gain some idea of the value of waste from present figures. That these figures are going to be multiplied without much difficulty is taken for granted because the British already claim to be the foremost European country in regard to refuse utilization—Britain started way back in 1870. More recently, before the war when Germany intensified its own waste utilization campaign municipalities were urged to study British methods.

It felt that there is considerable hidden wealth in the grates of British houses. It is known that 2,000,000 tons of valuable fuel in the form of cinders are thrown into the garbage can each year. In the future householders will be urged to use "last night's cinders" instead of throwing them away or making cinder paths in the garden.

Other Savings Cited

Under peacetime circumstances between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons of industrially valuable material is taken out of household garbage by Britain's 70 special separation plants. One city, Birmingham, makes £35,000 annually from its separation plant. In peacetime, too, 20,000 tons bone and raw material of the big British glue industry is found in ashcans. In the future householders are being asked to keep their bones separate so as to lessen the cost of collection and separation and increase the amount available.

One of the most important parts of the campaign is the saving of food scraps for pig production. Here there is little evidence to go on for assessing the results, but looking to Germany experts find that by utilizing household food waste Hamburg has been able to increase its big population by 10,000. Fish waste is another valuable material for cattle food and it is hoped that every fish shop in the country will have a special daily waste collection which is what already happens in London.

Eskimos Live in Tranquillity Far From the Echoes of War

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (CP)—With Canada at war there are some 7,000 ardent "pacifists" in the northern regions of the Dominion completely aloof from the war effort. The Eskimo population knows nothing about the war and historically is probably the world's most unwarlike race, according to two outstanding authorities on those northern people.

The eskimos, say Maj. D. L. McKeand, chief of the Dominion Government's annual Eastern Arctic Patrol, and the Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, Angelican Bishop of the Arctic, are survivors of the patriarcal age, and because they have no tribes, they have no nationalism.

Eskimo social economy is based on the family unit rather than on the tribal unit. Eskimos live in small groups, moving about the vast expanse of snow, ice, and tundra. Their quarrels are family disputes rather than clashes of rivalry between different tribes or different peoples. An Eskimo just doesn't understand war, and is a pacifist of temperament and tradition.

The war has little effect on the Eskimo. His natural habitat is unlikely to become a battlefield, since Arctic ice floes could defeat the most powerful navy, and Arctic blizzards, the intense cold and the shifting snowdrifts could rout an army. There is no forage for soldiers, no fuel to be had.

War touches the Eskimo hunter only in a way he cannot understand—economically. When he brings his fur catch to the white trader in wartime to exchange it for such necessaries as matches, rifle, ammunition, flour, and household goods, it is puzzling to him to find that he must give more furs than usual for fewer goods in return. He knows nothing of a wartime decline in world fur markets and a sharp increase in commodity prices.

At present, fur prices are holding up fairly well, while commodity prices are rising. Some distress might come to the Eskimo if the price of fur, his one stock in trade, should drop.

Eskimos hear little of the war. Some have radios, but mostly for the white man's music. News over the air in the white man's tongue means nothing, but if there are isolated Eskimos who want to enlist to fight for their King, it would be a long and lonely journey out of the Arctic to join up. Too, the Eskimo physique is adapted to the northland.

Soviet Legation Attacked by Danes

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Windows in the Soviet Legation here were smashed the night of Dec. 1.

[In the first demonstration of Swedish sentiment since Soviet Russia invaded Finland, more than 2,000 Swedes crowded before the Finnish Legation in Stockholm and shouted "Long Live Finland!"]

U. S. Building In Finland Set To Open Soon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—America's Minister to Finland, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, may never occupy the palatial new Legation this Government has built in Helsingfors.

The building was to be occupied Dec. 15, but Soviet bombs or conquest of Finland may interfere.

Mr. Schoenfeld has had his office in a downtown building and lived in an apartment house. The new Legation is some distance away from the center of the city.

Scouting in an Old Castle

SOMLOSZOLLOS, Hungary (AP)—Within the dank walls of an old castle on the muddy outskirts of this village is one of the strangest Boy Scout camps in history—an encampment of 89 youngsters who seem to have no homes, no families, and no country.

Poland was their country.

Each boy has his story of perconal tragedy. Each climbed over mountain passes to friendly Hungary a few hours ahead of German or Russian armies last September

These homeless lads found common inspiration in the fact they had been Boy Scouts. Scattered in a score of semi-internment camps, they petitioned the Hungarian Government to collect all refugee Boy Scouts in one shelter where they might study and build something out of their youth.

The Government, headed by Premier Paul Teleki, a veteran Boy Scout executive, was sympathetic and finally the hamlet of Somloszollos, which held title to an abandoned castle built a century ago by a titled family, offered it to the boys.

Living in the bare, ramshackle castle was like living in the wilderness at first but the boys turned to and used all their Boy Scout arts to make it habitable.

The orderliness and good behavior in the castle would have done honor to an established prep school. Older Scouts gave commands and were obeyed. The boys pitched in to their allotted tasks.

There are no books or magazines yet. One boyish dream—a radio—may not be realized for many months. But self-organized classes in language study are under way and there is a determined effort to continue the education of the younger Scouts.

The wife of the village Mayor, a plump, jolly woman, is "Mama" now to the 12-year-olds. She calls them "my boys."

When visitors leave, the Scouts line up and sing a Polish song of farewell. Their voices ring with the optimism of youth.

Labor Board Rules Out C.I.O. Complaint

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board December 1 dismissed a Congress of Industrial Organizations Union complaint against the Calmar Steamship Corporation, after finding that the corporation did not engage in unfair labor practices when it hired American Federation of Labor seamen to replace C.I.O. crews during a sit-down strike in 1937.

C.I.O.'s National Maritime Union charged that the corporation violated the Wagner Act by changing crews on 10 of its ships carrying steel and lumber to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, San Pedro, Calif., Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen, Wash., during the strike.

The hiring of A. F. of L. seamen after the N. M. U. crews had staged a sit-down strike on three of the 10 vessels was not discrimination, the Board held.

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A Saturday Page

Siena Honors Vivaldi

By Alfredo Casella

Siena, Italy

The charming little city of Siena became the seat eight years ago of "l'Accademia Musicale Chigiana." This school was founded by a man to whom not only Siena, but all Italy, owes a debt of gratitude: Count Guido Chigi-Saracini. This noble—the last representative of two illustrious Italian families—has for more than 30 years devoted the greater part of his considerable fortune to music. In his magnificent ancestral palace in Siena he had a splendid concert hall built, where for 25 years the world's greatest artists have appeared. In this hall he has installed one of the finest organs in Italy. He has subsidized and supported an enormous number of musical presentations of the first rank. The palace, already so rich in masterpieces of every sort, has had added to it a music library of rare merit.

And since 1931 the splendid palace has been the seat of a summer school which the Count founded, where Maria Labia and Ester Mazzoleni teach voice, Ada Ruata-Sassoli, the harp; Arrigo Serato, the violin; Arturo Bonucci, the violoncello; Vito Frazzi, composition, and the writer, piano and conducting.

* * *

This school is now attended by nearly 100 pupils, of whom almost half are foreigners. At the end of each term (which runs from July 10 to Sept. 10 each year) recitals are given, in which the outstanding pupils, accompanied by the orchestra, take part.

This past year, in a conversation which Count Chigi had with Dr. A. Bruers of the Royal Academy of Italy, the idea was broached of organizing each year at the end of the school sessions a special week, to be devoted either to a great Italian musician of the past, or to a whole school of music, always with the prime object of giving only unpublished works or at least those never before performed.

It was decided to devote the first of these festivals to Antonio Vivaldi, a choice which could hardly have been more opportune. The case of Vivaldi is indeed somewhat tragic. After having known during his lifetime the most resounding fame (Vivaldi was much more celebrated than J. S. Bach), his work has sunk into oblivion since his passing in 1741.

* * *

Vivaldi's immense output includes about 40 operas, more than 100 religious compositions, and at least 400 concertos. Of all this enormous production the public of today knows only at most a dozen violin concertos. And it must be added that even this greatly reduced fame is mainly due to the great admiration which J. S. Bach had for him, an admiration which is shown by a dozen transcriptions for the organ and harpsichord which have contributed, it must be acknowledged, to saving the name of Vivaldi from oblivion.

But the history of music is made up of perpetual revisions of position. A Bach is forgotten for a century and is revived through the devotion of a Mendelssohn. Monteverdi, forgotten for three centuries, is now on the threshold of a genuine resurrection. And Vivaldi, in his turn, forgotten for two centuries, comes to light again only today.

The enormous output of Vivaldi is in the possession of various libraries. But most of his works are either in the "Sächsische Landesbibliothek" in Dresden or the "Biblioteca Nazionale" of Turin. The latter is particularly rich in manuscripts by Vivaldi, for a dozen years ago it received as a gift from Dr. Foà a remarkable collection of manuscripts, in large part autographs, which came directly from the heirs of Vivaldi, and which consist of five volumes of religious compositions, two of cantatas, and finally manuscripts of more than 300 concertos (all unpublished), and 22 operas.

The first thought then was to restore an opera to life. The choice fell on "L'Olimpiade," which has the advantage of a beautiful libretto by the Abbé Metastasio, a libretto which has been set to music also by Caldara, Jomelli, Perez, and Pergolesi. The adaptation of this opera—quite a ticklish job—was confided to a young composer, Virgilio Mortari, who has been able to carry out this task with taste and tact. Research was next directed to the religious music, and it was at once apparent that the collection in Turin was also rich in masterpieces in this respect. Thirdly, the realm of concertos was explored. There the choice was difficult by reason of the great quantity of magnificent music which was found. It was necessary to extract a few concertos which seemed particularly superb.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.)

Metropolitan Opera Resumes

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Metropolitan opera re-entered our musical scene on the evening of Nov. 27 with an uncommonly fine and vital performance of "Simon Boccanegra," an opera that once before had performed the same service, on Nov. 21, 1932. This opera by Verdi, which, oddly enough, had never been performed here till nearly eight years ago, grows on one with repeated hearings.

True, the fact that its first version dates from 1857, 24 years before the definitive version was given to the world, results in a mingling of two of Verdi's styles; true, too, the action is complicated, even to the point, here and there, of the inexplicable; yet so much of the music is of a high order and nearly every scene taken by itself is so palpably dramatic that the sum total is an opera of great merit, containing not a little of Verdi's best music, notably the magnificent Finale of Act I. Furthermore, Simon Boccanegra himself, pirate become doge, ranks among Verdi's most successful characterizations.

* * *

It is as Simon that Lawrence Tibbett attains his greatest height as an operatic interpreter, both vocally and histrionically, and on this occassion his impersonation seemed more impressive than ever. Of comparable artistic stature was the Jacopo Fiesco of Ezio Pinza, and Elisabeth Rethberg as Maria, known also as Amelia, and Leonard Warren as Paolo Albiani both gave vocal satisfaction. The authoritative and vitalizing conductor was Ettore Panizza.

Naturally there was special curiosity about the singing of Giovanni Martinelli, who in Chicago last week had sung Tristan for the first time in his life. It is pleasant to relate that in the very different music of Gabriele Adorno Mr. Martinelli sang admirably, with fine tone, flawless intonation, and beautifully sustained and polished phrasing.

Carnegie Hall has been the center of a good deal of excitement, thanks to the visiting orchestras from Philadelphia and Boston. On the evening of the twenty-first, Leopold Stokowski, making one of his infrequent appearances as conductor of the Philadelphians, tried on New York his latest discovery in orchestral reseating. Of course if you mass the strings at the back, where the collective resonance is increased and bring the wind and percussion forward—the woodwind right up to the leader's podium—the acoustical changes will be pronounced.

* * *

On this occasion I, for one, was aware more of the several orchestral sections than of a well-fused tone. However, some stunning effects were achieved, particularly in Mr. Stokowski's transcriptions of the Bach Passacaglia and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition." In Mozart's G minor Symphony woodwind detail stood out with unusual, and perhaps undue, prominence, and Debussy's "Nuages" had the clarity of a concerto for woodwind instruments. On this occasion all three of the Debussy "Nocturnes" were performed, even the mainly neglected "Sirènes." The participating chorus in this piece, from the University of Pennsylvania, was too large and too sonorous for a just blending. Otherwise nothing but praise could be spoken of the execution.

It will be interesting to see to what extent the Stokowski paraphrase of Moussorgsky, seeking a more primitive and typically Slavic style than Ravel's popular orchestral version, will prevail over competitors. As for Mr. Stokowski's conducting, never has it been more electrifying.

The Boston Symphony, occupying the hall on the evening of the twenty-third and the afternoon of the twenty-fifth, offered two all-American programs, a not unprecedented compliment in New York, however, to the native composer on the part of a conspicuous symphonic orchestra. At the earlier concert Dr. Koussevitzky offered Arthur Foote's E major Suite for strings, Walter Piston's Concertino for piano and orchestra, the Third Symphony of Roy Harris, and the Second Symphony of Randall Thompson, none of these a local "first time" for New York.

The second program comprised William Schuman's "American Festival" Overture, E. B. Hill's Violin Concerto, J. A. Carpenter's "Skyscrapers," and Howard Hanson's Third Symphony. Here everything was new to this town except "Skyscrapers." The soloists were Ruth Posselt, violinist; Dorothy Maynor, soprano, and Leonard Franklin, tenor. The performances were admirable throughout and of the soloists Miss Posselt and Miss Maynor gave complete satisfaction.

This is hardly the occasion for a detailed disquisition on the imposing array of worthy American compositions. The brief impression is enough. In the Third Symphony Mr. Harris gives convincing proof of his growth. Mr. Schuman, on the contrary, hardly lives up here to the promise shown in earlier work. The Thompson symphony and especially "Skyscrapers" stand up wonderfully well under the burden of gathering years. Of course the compositions of Mr. Piston and Mr. Hill show thorough technical training and valuable experience.

Carnegie Hall was also the locale, on the afternoon of the twenty-sixth, of an exceptionally fine recital by the Canadian violinist Arthur LeBlanc, his third in New York in a mere six months. Rarely does one hear from any violinist so steadily beautiful and sustained a tone, and this tone is at the command of an artist of exceptional taste and refinement. His secure knowledge of style was evinced in such disparate works as a G minor Sonata by Tartini and the Prelude to Bach's E major Sonata for violin alone. But his chief contributions were his deeply poetic reading of the G major Sonata of Brahms and his masterly setting forth of the A major Sonata of Gabriel Fauré.

Delaware Art Center

By Dorothy Grafly

Wilmington, Del.

The twenty-sixth annual exhibition of paintings by Delaware artists and students of Howard Pyle, now on view in the Delaware Art Center, smacks of the native soil. So indigenous is it, in fact, that many of its most telling contributions find motifs in Wilmington itself.

What impresses one most in this typically American show is its enthusiasm for local material. From "Work and Play," by Orville H. Peets, a sensitive study of colorful shacks and boats against the industrial city background, to "Foggy Bottom," by Bernice Cross, a gay sketch of Negro children dancing in an arc-lit street with backdrop of colorful though dilapidated houses and a yellow moon, the American artist reveals his newfound delight in a world that is his own. He is no longer apologizing for it, but is reveling in it—an attitude that in the long run will have much to do with the development of an American art.

Following the local trend in subject matter come the prize awards, all of which are claimed by artists of Wilmington or vicinity. First prize of $100 goes to Samuel Homsey, architect of the Delaware Art Center in which the exhibition is held, for "Granite Town"; second prize, $50, to Henrietta Hoopes, for a brilliant little still-life, "Violet and Red Flowers," and a special mention to Henriette Wyeth Hurd for "Cyclamen and Violets."

Two other honorable mentions draw attention to the work of Edward Grant and Edward L. Loper. The former's contribution, "The Church," is a peculiarly gaunt, gray-and-green interpretation. Somber, also, but more emotionally colorful, is Edward L. Loper's "Taking Down the Clothes," in which this talented negro painter finds his theme, as it were, in his own back yard. Intense in pigments, the composition is lively, from windblown clothes to laundresses, and back to the yellow lights in the windows of typical dark red-brick and dusky clapboard American houses.

Loper is represented also by "Girl Bathing," a rich study of a semi-nude in an interior, and "Three Horses," in which he again uses a Wilmington setting of strong industrial flavor.

In spite of the local atmosphere in the Delaware annual, there are outstanding canvases with other locales. Among the best is Henriette Wyeth Hurd's portrait study of her son Pete, knee-deep in Southwestern landscape. The delicate handling of desert verdure as background for the small boy in the big yellow straw hat reveals a sensitive vision.

In an entirely different tempo is Leon Kroll's "Anne in Blue." Kroll, chairman of the jury, was honored recently by purchase of his canvas, "Road to the Cove," for the permanent collection of the Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts.

Particularly interesting from a human standpoint is a canvas of a family picnic on the rocks by M. P. Webster, a Wilmington mother, who having reared her brood, now finds an outlet with brush and canvas.

Alexandra Danilova and André Eglevsky in "Capriccio Espagnol"

Ballet Russe on the Road

By Margaret Lloyd

The new Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo gave an evening performance at the Metropolitan Theater in Providence, R. I., on Nov. 25, a week after the close of its tremendously successful season at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and at the beginning of many one-night stands for the company, now engaged in its second transcontinental tour.

In New York the company has the benefit of the large stage and auditorium, the glamorous background and good working orchestra of the Opera House, a capacity population to provide capacity audiences, with plenty of resident connoisseurs in the present arts center of the world to keep the ballet on its toes.

On the road the company must take its glamour with it, and what accommodation, musicians, and audiences it can find. In Providence it found excellent accommodation and a large and discriminating audience that applauded without much enthusiasm except in the right places. The program, consisting of three of the less important of the new works and one revival, was less than glamorous.

* * *

"Igrouchka," Fokine's delectable ballet in one scene, to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Fantasy on Russian Themes," was the gem of the evening. Here, in contrast to the extended banalities of the preceding "Devil's Holiday," was an example of slightness without triviality.

The Russian theme set to Russian music, with costumes and scenery by Nathalie Gontcharova, who can always be counted on for a veraciously decorative atmosphere, evoked the desirable unity of effect. In addition, the hand of a master choregrapher had signed it with characteristic simplicity and clarity. And Danilova danced and mimed the goose-maiden, and Nicolas Beresoff executed the difficult native presatki of the dancing farm lad, completely in the vein. If there were moments when all the action seemed to be in the music, and the surrounding young girls merely marking time, they did so becomingly, never forgetting to hold their hands out stiffly, and moving mechanically like the toys they represented.

* * *

Ballet must ever be detached from realism, and in the land of toy or faërie, where it is most at home, a flock of cardboard geese propelled on wheels and a cut-out horse of dappled gauze, with movable head and tail, are not only acceptable, but delightful. This rustic, toyland version of Boy Eventually Wins Girl is presented with the age-old quality of childlikeness that the child in man perpetually responds to.

The second ballet in favor, and last on the program, was the "Capriccio Espagnol," to Rimsky's score of that title, choregraphy by Leonide Massine. In spite of Argentinita's collaboration in the original production of this suite of Spanish dances, the result is a synthetic Hispanicism, design lost in an overcrowded, over-busy stage, and rhythms, in the dance as in the music, stylized several paces away from their source.

Its chief value lay in bringing Massine to the fore for the first time during the evening. But though Massine knows and feels the idiom and by instinct and training can dance Spanish superbly (one has only to watch his sinuous, arching fingers), his Miller of "Tricorne" has more to do and does it better than his Gypsy of the "Capriccio." It was strange to see the ethereal classicist, Alicia Markova, wasted in a brief bit wholly unsuited to her. Mia Slavenska and André Eglevsky were the other soloists, Slavenska dancing with Massine in the part created by Argentinita, and Eglevsky with Markova. Costumes and scenery by Mariano Andreu are undistinguished.

"Devil's Holiday," with scenario

* * *

and score, based on themes from Paganini, by Vincenzo Tommasini (and execrably played), Chiricoflavored backdrops and unprepossessing costumes by Eugene Berman, and incredibly futile choregraphy by Frederick Ashton, could well be dropped from the repertoire at once.

Its one bright spot, the authoritative presence, comedic pantomime, and antic steps of Marc Platoff as the Devil, is not enough to compensate for the chorus-girl and chorus-man hunters' octet, the sight of such very good dancers as Frederic Franklin and George Zoritch fighting a losing battle with their material, and the general infantilism in treatment of a subject which is bound to be either infantile or agreeably playful, according to the handling of it.

* * *

Mia Slavenska, the company's newest glamour girl, did not appear to great advantage either in this ballet, which coated whatever technical ability she may have with insipidity, or in the "Capriccio Espagnol," which is emphatically not her realm.

The revival of Fokine's, Schumann's, and Bakst's charming "Carnaval" opened the program somewhat shorn of its enchantment. Igor Youskevitch, another classicist of the first order, was satisfactorily the Harlequin, Lubov Roudenko an over-energetic Papillon, Lubov Rostova a fairly colorless Chiarina, and Danilova the Columbine rather more indifferently than is her wont. The cast included Franklin, Zoritch, Beresoff, and Simon Semenoff—a pallid Pierrot in more ways than one.

The company comprises mainly the personnel of last season, with Eglevsky ably replacing Michel Panaieff (hostage of war). It maintains its usual imprecision in the corps de ballet—a condition remarkable for its persistence.

Efrem Kurtz conducted "Devil's Holiday" and "Capriccio Espagnol;" Franz Allers, "Carnaval" and "Igrouchka." As long as music is integral to the composite impression that is ballet, as long as score and scenery, costume and lighting, are on equal footing with pas and enchainements and technical feats—which manifestly cannot stand, stripped of these accessories, alone—musical performance might reasonably be expected to be on an equal level artistically. It is a problem for the touring company, not to endure but to solve—however impracticable that may seem.

Saroyan Writes Ballet

William Saroyan, author of the current New York stage success, "The Time of Your Life," as well as last year's "My Heart's in the Highlands," and innumerable short stories, now turns to ballet.

"An Episode in the Life of a Great American Goof" is the characteristic title of his libretto for the newly formed Ballet Theater, which will open its initial season in New York early in January.

For this probably madcap piece, Eugene Loring will do the choregraphy, Henry Brant the music, and Augustus Tack the setting.

Documentaries Continue

By Harold Hobson

London

The impact of war upon the prospects of documentary has been less intimidating than on fictional films. The shortage of big films has for the time being put an end to the two-feature program in many parts of the country; and the result of this is that unexpected room has been made for the inclusion of short subjects. In consequence brief documentary films have continued to be produced more or less regularly right from the outbreak of war.

The General Post Office Film Unit has been particularly active in this line, and one of the best of its recent productions can now be seen in London. This is "The City," which accompanies "The Lion Has Wings" at the Leicester Square Cinema. The most immediately striking thing about this picture is its commentary. Often enough the commentaries to British documentary films and news reels are the source of annoyance. They attempt facetiousness in the most unlikely places, and are boomed out in a genteel pronunciation that suggests a foghorn educated at Oxford. The monologue that accompanies "The City," however, is straightforward, simple, friendly, and informative, and is quietly delivered in a diction that recalls neither Oxford nor, indeed, any other seat of learning under the sun.

* * *

The film is beautifully planned, and reflects an orderly directing intelligence. It shows the rapid growth of London from the days of Dickens, when it housed 1,250,000 people, to the present age, when, even after large-scale evacuation, it is still the resident home of 8,000,000. It divides London into three sections—the outer suburbs, with their long rows of identical houses inhabited by the lower-middle and the middle classes, the wealthy center parts of the town, and the slums near by.

The congestion of traffic is the main point of the picture, and stress is laid on the plans of Sir Charles Bressey for building new orbital roads, roundabouts, bridges, and cuttings to facilitate transport.

Yet somehow one remains sceptical about the larger claims that are made for documentary films. Now and again it becomes apparent from the utterances of those chiefly responsible for the development of documentary in Britain that they regard their particular class of product as the only true manifestation of cinema. They attach to it a social significance that fictional films do not claim. They aggrandize it to the rank of an economic treatise.

* * *

But an economic treatise is something to be studied and pondered. And a cinema is the last place in the world for close critical thinking. The pictures race by on the screen far too fast and brilliantly to afford time for reflection and thought. They throw out—especially in these documentary films—a thousand facts, attractive and stimulating in themselves, which do not, however, compose into a homogeneous whole, so that at the end even the best of documentaries only too frequently lacks a total gesture.

An effort to introduce a unifying influence into a predominantly documentary film is made in "The Lion Has Wings," which shows Mr. Ralph Richardson as an air force officer in charge of the whole defensive apparatus of Great Britain. The story thread is thin, but it does bind together the film into a tidy bundle, after the fashion of A. C. Benson's contemplative novels. This greater efficiency of form adds effectiveness to the propaganda, which is spoilt only occasionally by exaggeration, as when it is stated that the British Air Force is now "the undisputed master of the air." The faintly fictional nature of "The Lion Has Wings" is a device successful enough to be commended to other documentary producers.

For the Church Service

The Sacred Hour at the Organ, by Ruth Barrett Arno. New York: Carl Fischer. $1:50.

The Sacred Hour of Song, by Mack Harrell. New York: Carl Fischer. $1.

In compiling, editing, and arranging these albums of sacred music, Ruth Barrett Arno and Mack Harrell have made a permanent contribution to music for church services. While the numbers included are intended primarily for the Christian Science service, the selections will lend themselves equally well to other religious services. Organists and soloists will quickly recognize the high standard of the music in these albums. While the average collection is sought for a few selections, these two books appear to maintain the same excellence throughout.

The most distinguished composers, from Johann Sebastian Bach, Mozart, Schubert, and Beethoven to the more modern Guilmant and Sibelius, are represented in the 27 numbers in the album, "The Sacred Hour at the Organ." The arrangements, while preserving the original character of the music, are not difficult and can be used by organists in large and small churches. In fact, many of them can easily be played on the piano.

* * *

The Pastorale by Bach, the Prelude ("But Oh! What Art Can Teach"), and the Violine by Handel have not before been arranged for organ, and they will be welcome newcomers to the library of any organist. In selecting and arranging the numbers, Mrs. Arno, who is the present organist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has exercised a discerning musical taste and a keen appreciation of the need for raising the standard of the music in religious services.

Mr. Harrell, the present soloist of The Mother Church, in "The Sacred Hour of Song" has arranged 19 songs, including selections from Scarlatti, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, and Mendelssohn. Although the list of composers may sound formidable to the soloist of a small church, the album contains a number of songs which are very simple, and suitable for any religious service. Perhaps Mr. Harrell's greatest contribution is in preparing an album of songs with words suitable for use in Christian Science church services. All the words arranged for these songs are from the Bible, the Christian Science Hymnal, or have been written by the compiler.

* * *

In the Foreword, Mr. Harrell has written, "Soloists in Christian Science churches are offered selections of an entirely different type from those available heretofore—highly inspired music which has required some alteration of text or arrangement or both to improve its suitability for use in the Christian Science service."

Two classic solos, "Be Thou Faithful," and the Recitative, Allegro, and Arioso ("But the Lord is mindful of His own") from the oratorio, "St. Paul," by Mendelssohn, have been arranged with appropriate words. Other selections from oratorios include "Then shall the righteous shine forth," from "Elijah," by Mendelssohn; "In the Beginning," from "The Creation," by Haydn, and Sacrament, from Bach's "St. Matthew Passion." In this Mr. Harrell has combined a portion of the tenor and bass solos, "He answered them and said," with the well-loved chorale, "Near thee would I be staying," using the words adapted to this and published as Hymn No. 252 in the Christian Science Hymnal.

Mr. Harrell was a winner of the Metropolitan auditions last spring and this season is appearing with the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.

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"Look," I said. "You don't have to put up with it. You've lived in the country before, and you can again. Motors and motor horns, neighbors' voices, children practicing the violin, the viola, the 'cello, the piano, the flute, the oboe, and the zither; grownups practicing the violin, the viola, the 'cello, the piano, the flute, the oboe, and voice—in the country you wouldn't have to hear these. You could sit down to work in the morning and, except for the sound the sun makes as it climbs over the fog and the hills, and the sounds the stars make on brittle nights, there will be no sounds to disturb you at all.

"Of course, from time to time, there might be a little sound from the wind in the Monterey Pines around the house, or from the wind in the fruit trees. Nothing else. And, besides, fruit trees lose their leaves in winter."

* * *

I have now spent my first year in the country since I was a young man, and I like it. I have a penchant for pure air, unadulterated by gasoline fumes, and I have all of this I want in the country. I would rather see the stars come out in a satin sky, on a clear night, than to see the street lamps come out on any kind of night. I prefer getting my fresh milk and eggs and butter from my neighbor to getting them from some corner greengrocer's—even if my neighbor is a great dairy farm.

I have grown and eaten my own squashes. I walk to the nearest orange tree for my morning fruit juice; or, if I prefer, to the nearest fig or peach or plum for the substances over which I best like cream poured. My neighbors give me green produce in abundance.

Moreover, when I take a morning walk, I can climb a little hill and find myself on the shores of a lake some eight miles in circumference, and I do not meet footman, horseman, or motorist on the way. If it is too hot to walk, I can loaf under a tree and read a book.

I can see, and I have seen, the great rain clouds form over the valley, go pushing against the purple mountains in the distance, and spill black and silver rain over everything. These delights which the country has given me are by no means as simple as they sound on paper. I know that many a city wight, trudging to office or mill or factory, would give much to have them.

But it was for less sound that I came to the country. Indeed, I have had less sound, too. But—

* * *

I have known the sound of a single cricket, in this still country air, to engage my attention for a longer period of time than any screaming siren in the city could ever do. And this illustration, though minor, indicates the demands these country sounds may make upon the unwary newcomer.

Did you ever hear a pigeon make a three-point landing on a porch roof just over your head? Or have you heard three or four of them make the same plop-ski-skip, plop, landing all at the same time? Have you heard their wings beat, in flock, over you? I defy anyone to ignore these things while living close neighbor to about a hundred of these birds.

Maybe there are bantam roosters bugling at five o'clock in the morning in the city, too. I have never heard them. But here I have a tryst with one which has progressed to the stage where I now wake before him, listen until he stirs and shouts sleepily, then return to my own slumber. The city was never like this.

There are birds in the city, I know. Maybe even quite a lot of birds. But someone out here has counted one hundred and twenty-five varieties over a season's period: meadow larks with meltingly beautiful notes in the spring; raucous jays in the summer and autumn, robbing almond and walnut trees; sparrows and swallows and robins and doves and quail and hawks and vultures, each in his accepted time. I have listened to them individually and in host.

* * *

Quiet evenings? Do you think there are quiet evenings in the country? Not here. The road which runs back here from the highway separates this little patch of civilization from the uninvaded hills. In the evenings, at dusk, the coyotes come down to the road's edge to vie with the dogs. One by one the Schnauzer, the shepherd, the great Dane, even the poodles, take up the call down the road. When the coyotes have become sufficiently annoying, some of the dogs give chase, and the battle cry can be heard receding into the hills. Then, for a little while, all is quiet. If I listen closely, I can hear the dogs return, puffing and blowing with dogly virtue, to flop exhausted on some doorstep or under some tree. Then the mischievous coyotes return to the identical spot they occupied before, and the centuries-old exchange of voice begins all over again. For variety, the coyotes come sometimes at dawn instead of dusk.

If these sounds are lacking, there is a braying ass a quarter of a mile down the road, a neighing horse next door, the sounds of horsemen passing along the road, the clucking of chickens or the gobbling of turkeys—heard heretofore only in the newsreels and so of course of undying interest—to keep the symphony alive. Or, if these are still, the doves and pigeons and frogs take up the work.

* * *

I am no longer disturbed by the passing train in the valley which sounds, on still nights, as if it were about to demolish my porch. I hear neighbors' voices, sometimes carried miles by the lift of air that passes through this fold of the hills, and no longer try to distinguish the words. I do not run out when the army planes, in formation, shake the whole valley with their roar; and I have learned to tell the transport passenger planes from the planes the individual movie stars fly about the valley to the admiration of their wives.

I remember that a friend said to me, when I told him that I was taking up residence in the country: "Don't do it. You'll get bushed. You'll never be able to live in the city again. You won't be able to stand the sounds."

My friend was wrong. I am learning to love the roar of traffic through a tunnel or over a bridge. I stand on city street corners now, just for fun, and try to separate the sounds one from another. I wonder that I could ever have found them confusing. I even find my ear delighted by the complacent groaning of a fat street car rounding an ungreased corner. While as for sirens—did you ever hear the bird who could reach the same high notes the siren reaches?

FRANK DAUGHERTY

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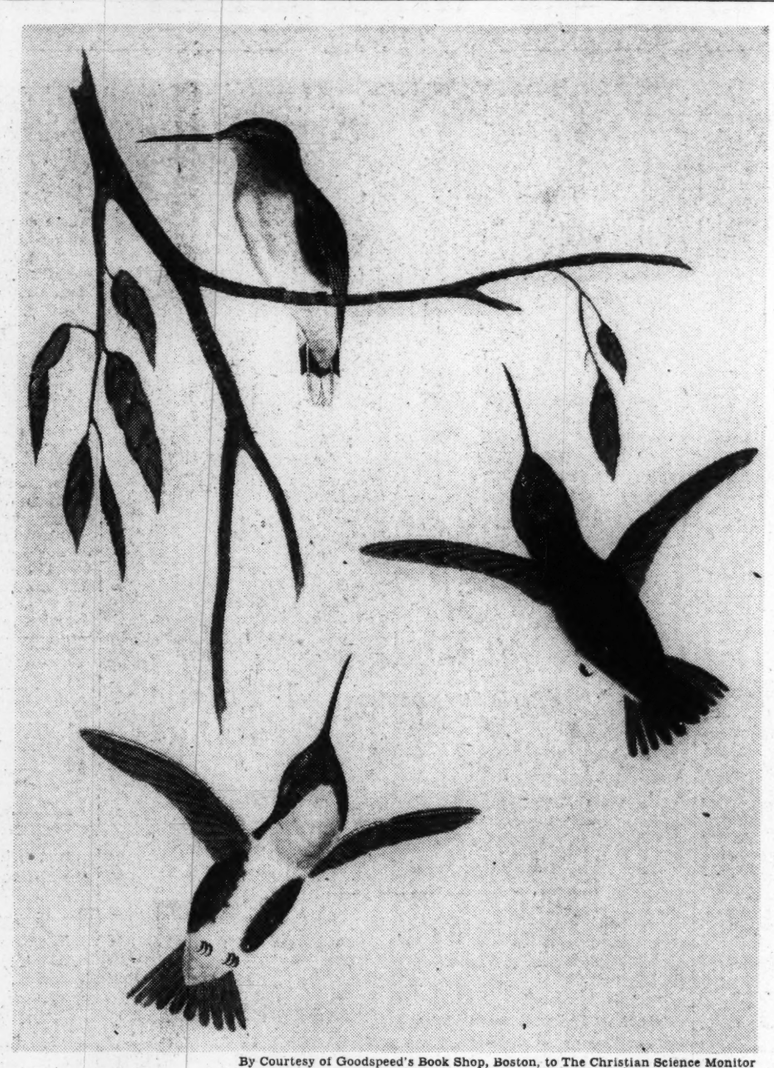
Keen Cold

Five ebon prongs
The antlers were.
The coat was etched
In miniver
Where black hoofs jutted
Through the trace
Of ice that spread
A fine white lace
On thick pine-needles.
The buck stood,
Carven marble
In a carved wood,
And one could see
The red-brown glare
Of star-rubies
In his stare.
Then he was gone
Far in the brush,
And all the frozen
Forest hush
Was splintered by
The sudden sound
Of clashing branch
And drumming ground.

—AUDREY WURDEMANN, in "Bright Ambush." (New York: John Day.)



By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

HUMMING BIRDS

THIS CHARMING PORTRAYAL of humming birds comes from a series of colored plates published by the United States Government between 1855-1860. A survey was made under the direction of the Secretary of War to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The report of the survey is famous for the personal narratives of the explorers, for its many folding maps and plates. In comprehensive scope, the colored plates include Indian scenes and birds in color, as well as uncolored depictions of flowers, fossils, reptiles, and animals.

This plate is colored, and in it the engraver tried to record with accuracy the characteristic colors, markings, and attitudes of the humming bird.

A Father Who Flew Kites

HE USED TO come down on a late Saturday afternoon train, and he always carried a lot of bundles. A pretty long ride that, from the city to this obscure town in South Jersey, long and hot. . . . How glad he was to reach home! How he'd drop his bundles and shove back his straw hat, and hug us all! Then he'd go indoors and wash up while we youngsters restrained our curiosity as best we could until he'd come down again and open the bundles. Almost every Saturday he brought a kite or some new kite string or a fancy bob he'd made. These inspected, we'd all troop out to the meadow, and up they'd go!

I had almost forgotten this until the other day when, sitting beside him, the years rolled back and I saw a young man in a meadow full of daisies and waving grass, clustered with children, and running lickety-split with a kite string in his hand. Behind him the kite bobbed and dipped. Then of a sudden it caught the air and began to soar. And he stood there, perspiring but happy, and watched it climb the sky.

A lucky fellow, to have a father who flew kites!

It takes a certain kind of man to do that—to lay aside his years and dignity, to lift himself above the ground-grovelling of business, and let his heart soar with a bit of paper on crossed sticks bobbing in the wind. It shows a certain rare appreciation of life. . . .

There was one day (he probably has forgotten it by now) when he put up a big box kite on a strong line with a wooden reel held to the ground by heavy stones. It took a lot of running to make her rise, and several times she almost came to grief in a tree. Finally, she was on her way and we all cheered. Then, as he stood there watching her take the air, this man began to whistle a tune to himself, a low quiet whistle. It was Newman's hymn—

"Praise to the Holiest in the heights
And in the depths be praise."

—From "A Small House and Large Garden," by RICHARDSON WRIGHT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Crossing Panama in '55

THE SIXTEEN MILES of rail at last slowly traversed, the train stopped alongside a wooden platform with a wooden station to back it, and a luggage office, two or three dozen rough huts, and a fine verdant background, all of wood. . . .

At half-past two, the train having taken on its load of about a million and a half of dollars in specie and bars of silver and gold going to England from Peru and Ecuador, we ensconced ourselves in a comfortable little party at one end of the long car. This being an American railway, the carriages are on the American plan, with long rows of seats in each, like a narrow coffee-room minus the tables. They are the most comfortable, sociable and every way agreeable kind of carriages,—the reason, I suppose, that they are not in use on the English railways, where the chief object aimed at seems to be a fostering care that sufficient material shall be provided to encourage our indigenous taste for grumbling. The distance from Obispo to Aspinwall is about thirty-two miles, the time taken about three hours. The engine burnt wocd as fuel the whole way, chiefly mahogany. We passed many little wooden villages, and stopped at two or three. Some of these were planted almost on the edge of swamps, the air over which felt hot and moist. Then the train would sometimes run for miles through continuous swamp with abundant trees above, and water-lilies and a thousand varied aquatic plants forming, with the bright green tints of their leaves, a relief to the dark hue of the shallow waters below. The curves of the line on these swamps, and, indeed, throughout the journey, were sharper than any I ever saw on any English or American railway. . . .

Some of the wood scenery through which we passed was really magnificent from its extreme luxuriance, and rather from the luxuriance of the parasites than of the trees themselves. In some places it was difficult to believe that there was not an old ivy-clad ruin in the dense woods, the trees being so thickly over-clung and covered with parasites. Nor was this beautiful woodland scenery the only change from the dismal swamps. Here and there we flitted by bits of smooth green turf-like park-land with only scattered clumps of trees, and many were the pleasant views of river scenery we caught glimpses of as we often crossed the broad, smooth stream that wound its way between low forest-clothed banks to Chagres.

A few miles from our journey's end we crossed a broad lake, the rails being supported on a stone embankment. The train stopped at a little village on its margin, around which the land was partly cultivated. There was a very unpromising bit of land close to our carriage window, and a boy, evidently an American, sat on a rough fence taking charge of some lean kine that were trying hard to pick up a living from the brown herbage.

"Who does this land belong to?" asked one of our party.

"It b'longs to my father," answered the boy.

"Well, I reckon your father must be considerable foolish to own such a barren bit of ground."

"Ah," said the boy, "my father ain't so foolish as you think, he only owns *half of it*."

We soon ran into the neat little town of Aspinwall. The English call the place Colon, and there is considerable confusion between the names. It is very new, only having been built about five years; very American, clean and bright to look at, with its light verandahed houses of painted wood. Here, after a few hours, we got on board the West Indian mail steamer, and paddled away homewards. —From "The Illustrated London Magazine," for February, 1855.

God Is the Only Healer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY, THERE HAS COME to mankind, through Christian Science, the inspiring assurance that God is the one true healer of the sick and the unhappy. Christian Science bids each hopeful and patient sufferer take fresh courage, for in the Bible there are to be found numerous evidences of the fulfillment of the unchanging promise of God voiced by Moses (Exodus 15:26), "I am the Lord that healeth thee." Throughout its pages are recorded many instances of divine healing. The works of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, shining through the darkness of materialism, furnish indisputable proof of the healing power of the Christ.

The Christ which Jesus demonstrated, still tenderly calls to the sufferer (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The divine Principle and rule by which Jesus healed, as revealed in Christian Science, are as present now as when he trod the hills of Judea and the valleys of Galilee. Christian Science offers to the sick and sin-burdened ample proof of its healing efficacy, and increasing numbers are daily demonstrating the truth of this teaching.

In divine Science we learn that God, good, is Principle, the creator of all real being, eternal and unchangeable Truth, the source of wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness—perfection. In reply to the question, "What is God?" Mary Baker Eddy says in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." The spiritual apprehension of even one of these synonyms for God has frequently healed tenacious beliefs of sickness and sin.

When it is understood that God is Spirit, it becomes apparent that His children, reflecting and expressing Him in spiritual qualities, must of necessity partake of the nature of their Father. Man is now, always has been, and forever will be the perfect spiritual idea or expression of divine Principle, God. Men falsely believe that they have a life and an intelligence of their own apart from God; but this belief leads to disappointment, sickness, and sorrow.

The unfolding of the spiritual idea in human history has furnished many proofs that spiritual understanding opens the way to harmonious living. Moses, instructing the people concerning the secret of successful living, admonished (Deuteronomy 18:13), "Thou shalt be perfect with the Lord thy God."

Christ Jesus revealed and demonstrated the Christ, thus proving the truth about God and His spiritual idea, man. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 332 of Science and Health, "The Christ is incorporeal, spiritual,—yea, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death."

To welcome into our consciousness the Christ, the manifestation of the omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient God, good, is to accept the fact of true being, in which sin, sorrow, and sickness have no place. Healing has come to many students of Christian Science through understanding, in some degree, the ever-presence of the impersonal Christ, Truth. Further progress in spiritual understanding is assured through patiently working, and waiting upon God for the further unfoldment of the spiritual idea.

If, to those waiting for the healing, the question arises, Is it wrong to follow this spiritual method? let them ask whether it is erroneous to forsake the false belief that our Father sends or permits sorrow or sickness, and to stand firmly upon the truth that God, good, is All? Such a change of thought cannot rob us of God, but brings a clearer realization of the Father, as ever-present Love. Thus are we ushered into the understanding of His protecting love, which blesses and heals.

The statement is sometimes made that it is difficult to understand the Christ-healing. The understanding of one's true selfhood which brings healing cannot be obstructed, for man reflects divine intelligence, which, silencing mortal belief, illumines thought and shows that humility, teachableness, and goodness are ever the passports to heaven, harmony.

The Way-shower healed the sick and sinning; and he who is spiritually alert hears these sublime words concerning the Christ, Truth, echoing down the ages (Matthew 28:20): "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Reed Music

Now, having cut the reed
And blown the pith—
Because of the heart's need
Of song and myth—

Let the swift heart's intent
Be sky—and river—
Whose shining ways are meant
To shine forever

Through a song shapen so
That this tender sky
And this bright river's flow,
That are quick to the eye,

Be always now and near,
Because of a reed
We cut, in a certain year,
For the heart's need.

DAVID MORTON

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Gott ist der einzige Heiler

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

HEUTE HAT DIE Menschheit durch die Christliche Wissenschaft die erhebende Gewißheit erlangt, daß Gott der eine wahre Heiler der Kranken und der Unglücklichen ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft heißt jeden hoffnungsvollen und geduldigen Leidenden frischen Mut fassen; denn die Bibel enthält zahlreiche Bestätigungen der Erfüllung der durch Mose geäußerten unwandelbaren Verheißung Gottes (2. Mose 15, 26): „Ich bin der Herr, dein Arzt". Durch die ganze Bibel hindurch sind viele Fälle göttlicher Heilung berichtet. Die Werke des Wegweisers Christus Jesus, die durch die Finsternis des Materialismus hindurchscheinen, liefern unanfechtbaren Beweis der heilenden Kraft des Christus.

Der Christus, den Jesus demonstrierte, ruft dem Leidenden immer noch liebreich zu (Matth. 11, 28): „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken". Das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel, wodurch Jesus heilte, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, sind jetzt ebenso gegenwärtig wie damals, als er auf den Bergen Judäas und in den Tälern Galiläas wandelte. Die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet den Kranken und den Sündern reichlichen Beweis ihrer heilenden Wirksamkeit, und die Wahrheit dieser Lehre wird täglich in zunehmendem Maße bewiesen.

In der göttlichen Wissenschaft erfahren wir, daß Gott, das Gute, das Prinzip, der Schöpfer alles wirklichen Seins, die ewige und unveränderliche Wahrheit, die Quelle der Weisheit, der Macht, der Heiligkeit, der Gerechtigkeit, der Güte—die Vollkommenheit—ist. Als Antwort auf die Frage „Was ist Gott?" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 465): „Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe". Das geistige Erfassen von auch nur einem dieser sinnverwandten Ausdrücke für Gott hat oft hartnäckige Krankheits- und Sündenannahmen geheilt.

Wenn es verstanden wird, daß Gott der Geist ist, wird es klar, daß Seine Kinder, die Ihn in geistigen Eigenschaften widerspiegeln und ausdrücken, unbedingt an der Art ihres Vaters teilnehmen müssen. Der Mensch ist jetzt, war immer und wird immer die vollkommene geistige Idee, der vollkommene geistige Ausdruck des göttlichen Prinzips, Gottes, sein. Die Menschen glauben irrtümlich, daß sie ein von Gott getrenntes eigenes Leben und eine von Gott getrennte eigene Intelligenz haben; aber dieser Glaube führt zu Enttäuschung, Krankheit und Leid.

Die Entfaltung der geistigen Idee in der menschlichen Geschichte hat viele Beweise geliefert, daß geistiges Verständnis den Weg zu harmonischem Leben weist. Als Mose das Volk in das Geheimnis erfolgreichen Lebens einweihte, ermahnte er sie (5. Mose 18, 13): „Du sollst rechtschaffen sein mit dem Herrn, deinem Gott".

Christus Jesus offenbarte und demonstrierte den Christus und bewies so die Wahrheit über Gott und Seine geistige Idee, den Menschen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 332 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Der Christus ist unkörperlich, geistig—ja, er ist das göttliche Bild und Gleichnis, das die Illusionen der Sinne vertreibt; er ist der Weg, die Wahrheit und das Leben, die Kranken heilend und die Teufel austreibend, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zerstörend".

Den Christus, die Kundwerdung des allmächtigen, allgegenwärtigen und allwissenden Gottes, des Guten, in unserem Bewußtsein willkommen heißen, heißt die Tatsache des wahren Seins annehmen, worin Sünde, Leid und Krankheit keinen Raum haben. Viele Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind dadurch geheilt worden, daß sie die Allgegenwart des unpersönlichen Christus, der Wahrheit, einigermaßen verstanden haben. Weiterer Fortschritt im geistigen Verständnis wird durch geduldiges Arbeiten und Harren auf Gott für die weitere Entfaltung der geistigen Idee gesichert.

Wenn sich denen, die auf Heilung warten, die Frage erhebt: Ist es falsch, diesem geistigen Verfahren zu folgen?, so mögen sie sich fragen, ob es falsch sei, die falsche Annahme aufzugeben, daß unser Vater Leid oder Krankheit sende oder zulasse, und unerschütterlich an der Wahrheit festzuhalten, daß Gott, das Gute, das All ist? Eine solche Sinnesänderung kann uns nicht unseres Gottes berauben, sondern läßt uns klarer erkennen, daß der Vater die immergegenwärtige Liebe ist. So gewinnen wir das Verständnis Seiner beschützenden Liebe, die segnet und heilt.

Es wird manchmal behauptet, daß es schwer sei, das Christusheilen zu verstehen. Das Verständnis unseres wahren Selbst, das Heilung bringt, kann nicht verhindert werden; denn der Mensch spiegelt die göttliche Intelligenz wider, die den sterblichen Glauben zum Schweigen bringt, das Denken erleuchtet und zeigt, daß Demut, Gelehrigkeit und Güte stets der Paß zum Himmel, zur Harmonie, sind.

Der Wegweiser heilte die Kranken und die Sünder; und wer geistig wachsam ist, hört die erhabenen Worte betreffs des Christus, der Wahrheit, zu allen Zeiten widerhallen (Matth. 28, 20): „Siehe, ich bin bei euch alle Tage bis an der Welt Ende".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Portrait of Contentment

Wind has swept the pixie footprints from the flagstone walk
beside the door.
A throbbing flame has waked the
slumbering hearth, etching patterns on the deep couch
opposite.
Floppy, soft-soled slippers; and
curled up close a shaggy drooling pup. Cookies on a flowered
plate beside a yellow crockery
jug of cider.
An oak tree, pressing curious
branches close against the cretonned window, peeps inside.

H. M. H.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1939

Education Called For By Employers

N. E. vocational guidance conference discusses need of better preparation of workers.

Evidence that increasingly high educational preparation is now being demanded by employers through New England emerged today from the New England Regional Conference on Vocational Guidance and Personnel. The conference is being held in the Boston University School of Education Building on Exeter Street.

In a discussion on the uses of tests in personnel work L. Clayton McKenney, employment manager of the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, said that no one is being chosen there who has not had at least a high school education. During the depression, of course, he said, he had been able to pick the best type of employee because there were plenty of that type available. The labor market may change, however, he said, intimating that if business picks up, it will be the better educated employee that will be selected.

Almost without exception, everyone in the group, which consisted of personnel managers of local industries, agreed that the character of a prospective employee as revealed by a personal interview, is vastly important. Tests, if they are given at all, are indications of acquired ability.

In the conference on the selection and adjustment of employees, conducted by F. Alexander Magoun, Professor of General Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, personnel managers agreed that a good sound letter setting forth one's qualifications for a job "paves the way" to what may be a successful interview leading to a job. "Look out, however, they warned," in setting forth what you think of your qualifications, for your letter may 'trap' you." Samples of letters sent to personnel managers were read, many to the amusement of those present, and were analyzed.

In addition there were conferences among public school teachers on placement problems, the use of records in guidance and homeroom activity programs. College teacher groups discussed training of counsellors and personnel workers and visual aids in guidance.

The conference last night took up the problem of the nation's unemployed youth, more than half of whom are said to be without gainful occupation.

Walter Downey, State Commissioner of Education, told the conference that unemployment among youth was one of the nation's vital problems and that educators and those in the vocational guidance field must give it their strict attention. The State Department was doing all it could to solve the problem, he said.

The country's greatest unemployed youth group was that between the ages of 16 and 22, Harry A. Jager, educational adviser to the Federal Security Agency, told the members. He said that there are about 5,000,000 youth in this group. Mr. Jager contended that it was practically impossible for youth under 18 to get work, and that the average interval between leaving school and getting a job was about two and a half years.

Veteran of Sail Is Port Captain

Capt. Robert E. Moon, who has been stationed in the operations department at Philadelphia for Moore-McCormack Lines, has been appointed port captain for the New England seaports of Boston, Portland, and New Bedford, with headquarters at Boston, according to A. Douglas Cook, general agent in New England for the company.

The new port captain, a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve, served his apprenticeship on square-rigged sailing ships, and has been in the employ of Moore and McCormack for 24 years, 17 of which he served in the American Scantic Line service between North Atlantic ports and Scandinavian countries.

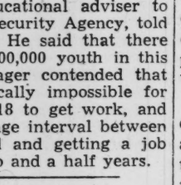
Captain Moon will serve at New Bedford for ships of the Moore-mack Gulf Lines running between Boston and the Gulf via New Bedford; at Portland for American Republics Line vessels in the South American-Boston trade.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer, with occasional rain today. Sunday, fair and colder; wind will be moderate south and southwest.

All New England: Cloudy and warmer with occasional rain today Sunday, fair and colder.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	36	New York	50	45
Chicago	42	42	Norfolk	59	50
Helena	50	36	Philadelphia	48	44
Kansas City	37	37	St. Louis	41	40
Los Angeles	64	62	San Francisco	57	57
Miami	85	54	Washington	48	46
Minneapolis	21	21			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 2.
B—Minimum, December 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:10 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 3:50 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 4:08 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Monday, 4:48 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:43, Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:43, Sunday.

Their Christmas Is Actually Three Weeks Long

By a Staff Photographer

They Had to Push the Ma's and Pa's Aside to Get the Kids' Pictures

(1) Alice in Toyland finds this Colonial doll house almost too good to be true. (2) The wonders of the Toy Department have this little group of juniors enthralled with the offerings of 1939 counters. (3) A little boy on a hobby horse with a clown for a groom, who could ask for more? (4) Watch out! That doll isn't all fun. Learning while you play is the modern idea for toys. (5) Playthings on wheels are as much a favorite with junior America as with senior.

Latin America: U. S. Relations Topic of Talks

Announcement of next Saturday's luncheon of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association is arousing much interest among Boston business men and educators. The luncheon in the Copley-Plaza is to be followed by discussion, by a group of experts, of the subject: "How is the European War Changing Our Relations With South America?"

Carlos Davila, former Ambassador of Chile to the United States, and Hubert Herring, Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, are to be the principal speakers and are expected to present concrete evidence of the many business and cultural opportunities opening up in the New World as a result of the war in the Old.

Mr. Davila, who is now Director of the Editor's Press Service—serving a large group of Latin-American newspapers and magazines—will outline the present possibilities for trade and other relations between the United States and the South American republics. These republics, he has declared, are certain to play an increasingly important place in world affairs—and are already exerting considerable influence.

Mr. Herring, who as founder and Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, has been active in the seminars conducted by it for the past 14 years in Mexico, Guatemala, the Caribbean and South America, will discuss the function of the Monroe Doctrine, and will emphasize the value and practicability of "Western Hemisphere Solidarity."

Following the addresses given by these two speakers will be the usual period of discussion. Joining authoritatively in it will be: Dr. Eduardo Azuola, who is Professor of Latin-American History at Boston College, Vice-Consul for Costa Rica and the holder of degrees from several South American universities; Clarence Haring, who is Robert Woods Bliss Professor of Latin American History and Economics at Harvard University and Master of Dunster House, and Enrique Naranjo, former Consul for Colombia and now in business in Boston.

Professor Haring is able to make interesting comparisons between the effects of the present European conflict and of the World War upon South American countries, since in 1918 he investigated the effects of the war on Brazil, Argentine and Chile for the Carnegie Endowment Foundation for International Peace.

Children and Grown-Ups Enjoy Toys

"In that direction," said the Cat, waving his left paw around, "you can see Organ Grinder Pete; but in that direction," waving the other paw 'round, "you can see Geppetto, Pinocchio and Figaro. They're burying the gold. Go there, or hear the donkey that brays; or ride the magic stairways. Go wherever you wish. It's a most remarkable world, but a little topsy-turvical."

"Oh," exclaimed Alice, "Oh!"

(A paraphrase on Lewis Carroll's 'Cheshire Cat')

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you want to have a lot of fun, visit the toy departments.

Today, for the first time this season, Boston's toy shops really hope to hit their stride. So far, they've had quite a few visitors, but mostly adults, and it isn't until the delighted, excited, thrilled exclamations of the children ring through the toylands that the selling boom begins.

The gaudy papier-mâché figures, mostly blown-up reproductions of Walt Disney's penmen, have been ready for a couple of weeks, as have the 1939 versions of old toys and a few new ones. But school and the general earliness of the season combined to limit juvenile attendance.

Fun Is in the Air

However, the Santason parade Thursday and the closing of schools yesterday acted to focus thoughts on playthings. They began swarming down Washington Street yesterday, and the expectation was that today the happy, romping, mouth agog crowd would be at its energetic best.

The fun fills the air. It starts at the windows outside. There is a peek, usually from beneath the bundles of the elders, at the Punch and Judy show. Then, they tug their way into an elevator, their eyes enlarge as Pete's grind organ wheezes out its "Sidewalks of New York" and Bobby, the monkey, dances in his little red suit.

The boys and girls crowd close and Bobby bows low and goes through his routine. The Organ Grinder has to move frequently because the grown-ups make a circle that blocks the juniors from a ready view.

Then there is a rush to the street again, a glimpse of some more windows and then a swoop up the new escalators, clear to the fifth floor and Pinocchio, Geppetto, Figaro and the rest.

More windows, more elevators, more crowds.

Of course the Organ Grinders, Pinocchios, Santa Clauses and all the rest serve to attract the throngs, but they seem to be the cherry on the ice cream sundae. The big interest lies in the toys themselves.

Sugar Coated Education

And if the children only knew it, most of those toys are not so simple as they look. There's a smile on that doll's face, but behind it is a subtle plan to teach good little girls there are many responsibilities connected with "children."

A liberal education in a sugar coating is contained, too, in those construction sets, chemical laboratories, electronics sets and similar apparatus.

You stop and look at a simple little cart having some colored pegs on which are fitted some colored rings, and the salesgirl immediately begins to tell you how much a child can learn from such an apparently uncomplicated affair. Such things as color and size co-ordination only start the recitation.

Electric ranges, grocery stores—complete with telephone, cash register and a good stock of canned goods—are among the leaders this year for girls, while boys find an even wider variety of make-it-yourself toys. Sturdy auto and train toys stamped out of regular guage automobile steel have a growing popularity, while in the more expensive brackets a new English velocipede is the cynosure of juvenile eyes.

Influence of Motor Age

This has three wheels, but the conventional chain drive of a bicycle gives it real speed. It comes, too, with a coaster brake, so on the whole has about equal appeal for parents.

The automobiles are wonderful. It's hard sometimes to tell whether the toys follow the senior models or vice versa, so closely do they keep together in styling.

These traffic toys suggest garages, high speed highways, show rooms, and repair shops, all of which are available, but at a price. One clever little toy teaches skill in driving. It has a small auto, operated from above by a steering wheel. Various obstacles are set up, and the game is to steer the car through them without nicking fenders.

New Tank Plan Carries Maine Fish Long Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — A new method of shipping lobsters and other fisheries products to far distant points and have them arrive as fresh as when prepared has been invented, chiefly by Boston interests, it is understood. It is reported that a Maine wholesale fish concern of this city will handle the plan from Maine. Already considerable Maine capital has been invested, it is said.

While those chiefly interested are not ready to give out details of the new method of shipping it is said to be very much like this: It will probably be two or three months before shippers of lobsters and fish fillets will be equipped and ready to start. About $25,000 of steel tanks are already being made up.

Briefly, these tanks are filled with ocean water and will be large enough probably to accommodate 100 lobsters. A chemical substance is added to the water and the tank closed, making it airtight. The chemical supplies all the air necessary to the water. Trial shipments have been made and lobsters have been shipped from Nova Scotia and Boston to San Francisco.

Fish fillets too are shipped in the same manner and, it is said, arrive at these distant destinations as fresh and firm as if they had been cut only a day or two before.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Goodbye Again," by Alan Scott and George Haight. With Erford Gage, Vola Blakely and Casey Walters. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Three After Three," musical comedy. Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, and Stepin Fetchit. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ginger Rogers in "Fifth Avenue Girl." 4, 7, 10. Also "Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea. 1:50, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

Exeter—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche and Alcie Faye. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Mill on the Floss." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Tomorrow: 'Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle.

Fine Arts—
"Escape From Yesterday" featuring Annabella. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Ski Chase," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Dress Parade," featuring the Dead End Kids. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:25. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Main Street Lawyer," with Edward Ellis and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"20,000 Men a Year," with Randolph Scott and Preston Foster. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Day-time Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Metropolitan—
"Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in City of Darkness," featuring Sidney Toler and Lynn Bari. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Buried Alive." Also "In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis.

Repertory—
"That Certain Age," with Deanna Durbin. Also "Each Dawn I Die," featuring James Cagney, George Raft and George Bancroft. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser, Adolphe Menjou and Lucille Ball. 9:00, 11:45, 2:30, 5:10, 7:55, 10:40. Stage show: 10:38 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Drums along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Too Busy to Work," with the Jones Family. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Football Review." Story of Death Bomb. Blue Danube waltzes, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 5, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"The Dark Angel," with Fredric March and Merle Oberon. 9:36 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Stop, Look and Love." 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." Also "Dodge City," with Errol Flynn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Everything's On Ice," starring Irene Dare. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Jamaica Inn," starring Charles Laughton. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

University—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Under-Pup," With Gloria Jean. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Tomorrow: Madelein Carroll and Fred MacMurray in "Honeymoon in Bali. 3, 6:20, 9:35. Also Jackie Cooper in "What a Life." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, conductor. Jesus Maria Sanroma, piano soloist. 7:15.

Opera

Boston Opera Company—
"Il Trovatore," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Norina Greco, Lyuba Senderowna, Myra Manning, Aroldo Lindi, Ivan Petroff, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. Incidental dances by the San Carlo Ballet. 8:20.

Tomorrow

Opera

Boston Opera Company—
"The Barber of Seville," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Lucille Meusel, Charlotte Bruno, Frank Perulli, Mario Valle, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. Followed by ballet divertissements. San Carlo Ballet. Lydia Arlova, premiere danseuse; Lucien Prideaux, premier danseur. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Don Cossacks. Serge Jaroff, conductor. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of Renaissance Music. Suzanne Bloch, Lute and Virginals. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Mrs. Mary Pumphrey Tower, accompanist. 2.

Monday

Hotel Vendome—
"Listening to the Symphony," by Stanley Chapple. Third in the series of six informal talks on Symphonic Music, illustrated at the piano. 3.

Paper Milk Containers A Topic of Controversy

Is the paper milk container a boon or a threat to progressive milk markets? Because this national issue is only now disturbing the harmony of the New England dairy industry, two experts on the subject have been asked by The Christian Science Monitor to give some of the pros and cons of paper containers in the following briefs.

By David Greer

Counsel for Independent Milk Dealers Association

The sale of milk in paper containers is incompatible with provisions of the Massachusetts Milk Control Law and constitutes a sharp threat to the price structure of the entire milk market. To maintain this price structure, upon which the market depends for its stability, a one-cent a quart differential in favor of bottled milk is imperative.

I contend that if United Farmers Co-operative finds that the costs of packaging milk in paper is greater than the costs of distributing milk in bottles, it need not take that loss but will merely pass the increased amount along for farmers to absorb. The effort constitutes an attempt by one form of distribution to obtain a transfer of distribution from other units to itself.

It is clear that wherever paper containers have been used as a major factor in any market, they have been used almost entirely or to a very great extent by chain stores. And when distribution of milk shifts from wagons to chain stores, there is usually a drop in per capita consumption, increasing the surplus which automatically reduces returns to farmers.

Shifted Business

Figures in the New York market where the use of milk containers has shifted a substantial amount of business to chain stores show that in a year when consumption of milk was increasing in the Boston market, it was decreasing in the New York milk shed.

The primary purpose of resale price-fixing by the Milk Control Board is to assure adequate returns to the produced in so far as this is possible. In opposing the abolition of the one-cent a quart differential allowed for milk sold in bottles as opposed to milk sold in paper containers, I am not seeking a competitive advantage for glass but merely asking that the additional costs of packaging in paper be recognized in the same manner that the cost of the glass package is recognized in the imposition of the five-cent deposit charge.

A digest of the facts shows that so far as actual operations are concerned, the costs of packaging in paper are in excess of the costs of packaging in glass and that, in an unrestricted market where competitive factors have free swing, there are higher prices charged for milk sold in paper containers.

Quoting the New York Milk Control authorities, "The paper bottle does not enter a market except where it can have a preferred price position, at least to the extent of the bottle deposit, and prefers to enter a market where it can have a full one-cent differential. The appeal of the paper bottle is not to a dealer who has an established business and seeks an economy in operating it, but to the new dealer who has little or no business and who can take business away from established dealers by temporary use of the cut rate.

Unfair Weapon

The potentialities of the paper bottle as an unfair competitive weapon, if it can establish a price advantage, have already been shown in many other milk markets. In too many instances, proponents of paper containers doctor up the costs of paper production to make them seem less than the bottle.

The paper bottle is no recent invention. It is one with peculiar capacities for intensifying all the problems of the industry. It affords a plausible pretext for what is really price-cutting. I contend there is no proof that the paper container effects a real economy over the glass bottle, even when the latter is used without a deposit.

Opponents of paper containers have adopted the following platform, which is self-explanatory:

(1) There appears to be no consumer demand for paper containers.

(2) Paper containers are contrary to good public policy in that they tend to reduce the employment of man power in favor of the machine.

(3) Paper containers tend to transfer the distribution of milk to chain stores and thereby lessen consumption and reduce net returns to farmers.

In conclusion, I would add that the greatest savings contended for paper containers lie in the claim that 300 cases could be handled by a single driver off a single truck. But proponents of paper containers have since declared that to be a physical impossibility. The only possible savings are through the elimination of truck drivers and helpers. In the present economic condition, when every effort is being made to make more jobs, no public agency should stretch its authority to encourage the substitution of machine power for man power, unless some great social need is to be served thereby.

By Howard B. Selby

Manager, United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association, Inc.

The paper milk container is here to stay because it is thoroughlly sanitary, no deposit is required at the time of purchase, its lighter weight is an added convenience to housewives, being easier to handle and to carry home, there is no breakage, no cleaning required and it does not have to be kept around the house until the milkman takes it away.

About four years ago, our association was interested in these containers to the point of making careful inquiries concerning their adaptability to milk deliveries since then. We find that the limited requirements of space in trucking and haulage involves an expense in distribution that is reduced by paper containers. For instance, a 12-bottle case of milk in glass containers weighs 61½ pounds before adding the ice. A case of 12 paper containers weighs only 32½ pounds. A truck with 1½ tons capacity can accommodate 300 cases of milk in paper containers to 120 cases of glass bottles.

I cite this as illustrative of a single economy in distribution to be effected by turning from glass bottles to paper containers. But there are many others. The whole problem of milk distribution can be simplified by the abolition of glass bottles. Package milk in paper containers is sealed against impurities. The tremendous costs of breakage can be wiped out. There are no costly collections, using paper containers.

Canned Milk

Everyone interested in milk sales is familiar with the frequently cited factors of increasing sales of canned milk with a consequent decrease in the sales of family milk in fluid form. I believe that milk in paper containers is the finest competitor yet found, to bring back those sales to farmers and make milk more generally accessible to families unable to pay the present costs of delivery.

About six years ago, the stores of Greater Boston were considered to be selling from 30 to 33 per cent of the total milk consumed in the Boston markets. At that time there prevailed a 2 cent per quart differential in favor of milk sold over the counter as opposed to wagon delivery. With the inauguration of price control in Massachusetts, and the reduction of the price differential for over-the-counter sales to one cent, store sales have declined from 40 to 70 per cent. It is our opinion that the one cent differential was not to blame for lost sales, but that wagon delivery systems secretly undercut prices so that some were selling at prices on a par with store milk.

We have recently installed a paper packaging machine in our plant at Charlestown. It turns out 40 packages a minute. This one machine paraffins, cools, fills, seals, dates and delivers ready for the packing case. Quart containers cost about $6.95 per 1,000. The aggregate of all the costs entering into the adapting of paper containers to milk delivery is figured at .0323 a quart. Total costs for bottling and delivering milk in glass containers is generally set at .034 cents a quart.

Wasted Bottles

Our ash cans, basements and back halls are littered with wasted glass milk bottles. Not only the first cost, but the expense of cartage, storage, delivery, return and proper cleaning of glass bottles add to the expense of milk. By utilizing modern method, not being content with the established ways of distributing milk, and by applying common sense to distribution, there is some hope of lessening the costs by doing away with the costly glass bottle.

In our studies, we have been impressed by the growth of paper containers in the last two years in such places as New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Newark, Washington, Baltimore, Los Angeles and St. Louis. Two-quart paper containers are also coming into more general use with their obvious advantages of economy for the benefit of consumers.

The price policy applying among dealers to a large extent is a vicious circle. With increasing costs through recent years, dealers have been more conscious of their needs and persistent in their demands for a wider spread for gross margin of profit. This factor has contributed to reducing milk sales as much as 100,000 quarts a day in the Boston market during the last few years.

In view of existing conditions, including the reduced income of average citizens, I regard more seriously than ever before the need for greater volume to reduce distribution costs in order that the expense of distribution may be spread over a larger volume of sales with better returns to the farmer as well as reduced costs to the consumer. I consider the paper container a long step in that direction.

Yale Plans to Spend $1,300,000 in Student Aid

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2 (AP)—Yale announced yesterday it was spending more than $1,300,000 during the current academic year to aid its students with scholarships, long-term loans and supplementary employment.

Of this amount $311,489 goes to undergraduates and the balance to students of the graduate and professional schools.

P. O. to Appoint 84

Boston's Post Office service will be enlarged by 84 permanent employees starting Jan. 1, Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced yesterday. The positions will be filled, he said, from those now on the civil service substitute's list.

Museum Visitors to Hear Ancient Lute

In the tapestry gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, tomorrow afternoon Suzanne Bloch will play the lute and virginals, intruments for which her selections were intended by their 16th and 17th century composers. The concert one of 19 being given, free to the public, by the Museum, at fortnightly intervals, will begin at 2:30 p. m.

Miss Bloch, who was heard in two concerts which she gave in Boston and Cambridge last year, is the only player of the ancient lute in this country. The lute she will use tomorrow was made in 1600 and has 19 strings. It was restored for her by Arnold Dolmetsch, the great English authority on early music, with whom she has studied other instruments. Most of her program consists of music so far unpublished, which she has obtained by persevering research among tablatures in European music libraries.

Though the name of the lute derives from the Arabic, El Oud, and medieval Persian miniatures frequently depict it, sometimes in combination with harp and tambourine, it appears to have accompanied crusading Europeans on their return westward and to have become a favorite of the western courts. From the 15th century on one finds reference to it in the manuscripts of Europe. How widely it traveled is indicated by Miss Bloch's program for tomorrow. Basse dances, composed by Pièrre Attaignant in 1529, are closely related to French folksongs, and the dances were executed heavily, with very little lifting of the feet. Quaint Scottish marches are included. The "Branles" by Adrien le Roy, 16th century musician, were dances of the period performed by crowds in wide swaying motions, around a circle. Taking place sometimes in the street they came to such confusion that the English corruption of their name into "brawl" appears to be descriptive.

Nicola Nigrino's "Passometzo in Discant" provides a typical example of Italian dance music about 1530. "The King of Denmark's Haliard" is an example of John Dowland's sonorous lute writing, in the early part of the 17th century, employing great open chords and bass strings.

Songs to the lute, which Miss Bloch sings as well as accompanies, include an early English coral obtained from a search among Bodleian manuscripts, at Oxford; a piece popular, it is believed, at the court of Francois I; Spanish "Sospirates" showing Moorish influence; "Amarili" reminiscent of the early Italian operatic style; Dowland's serene love song, "Me, Me and None but Me"; Thomas Campion's flippant Elizabethan song, "Fain Would I Wed"; and the 39th Psalm, from the Ainsworth Psalter, published in 1612 in Amsterdam by Richard Allison. In spite of the romantic role of the lute, when used for song accompaniment, it was also, in the days of the Reformation, the psalmodist's instrument. Martin Luther traveled with his lute.

Miss Bloch's selections for the virginal, culled from the records of the same period as those for the lute, consist of a "Mummery Tauz" of Normiger, dated 1598; Elizabethan tunes such as "Why Aske You?" and John Bull's "The King's Hunting Jigg"; and French compositions by Jacques Champion de Chambonnières and François Couperin.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week Jan. 8-13, 1940, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Boy Scout Choir. HAT4,. 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Prague—6:55 p. m.—Saturday Night Concert. OLR4A, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Tango Band. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Paris—8:45 p. m.—Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, Dec. 3

Budapest—7 p. m.—"The Wild Rose," Poldini's Overture. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.85 meg., 30.5 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—To be announced. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Broadcast to the United States. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Talk in English. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama, introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dance Music by the Marimba. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Dec. 4

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Dec. 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m. WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 4

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Dec. 3

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Russian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Musicale.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature" Prof. John C. Scammel, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—Stringed Trios.
6:15 p. m.—The Quakers in World Service.
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Music of 16th Century Revived

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Miss Suzanne Bloch and Her Ancient Lute

She will give a free concert Sunday afternoon in the tapestry room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Sedgwick Sells Stock

Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly for 30 years until his retirement a year ago, announced yesterday he had sold his majority stock in the magazine "mostly within the company."

Fresh Effort For Special General Court

The members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, fighting for a special legislative session in January to consider old age assistance and unemployment compensation law changes, were yesterday awaiting General Court members' reaction to the Federation's newest letter.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, sent out the second letter in which he attempted to refute the claims of Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, that a special session was unnecessary on these subjects.

Still insisting state legislation is necessary to allow Massachusetts to take real advantage of the Federal law amendment boosting the Federal contribution for old age assistance, Mr. Taylor said the average benefit in August was $28.31. "There is no conceivable reason for us to believe that all the cities and towns will increase that amount without establishing a higher mandatory minimum by positive action of the Legislature."

Nova Scotia Ships Christmas Trees

Nova Scotia expects to sell more Christmas trees to the United States this year than ever before. A minimum of 500 carloads, and probably more, will be shipped from Nova Scotia to the United States this year, the bulk of these coming through Boston, it was reported yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Last year 492 carloads were sold by the Maritime Province to the United States. The trees, graded and sorted, are shipped both by rail and ship.

By and From Stravinsky

By L. A. Sloper

Igor Stravinsky, distinguished composer, and presently guest professor of poetry at Harvard, directed the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday in a program of his own works. The concert, which will be repeated tonight in Symphony Hall, offered a suite from the recent ballet, "Jeu de Cartes"; the Capriccio for orchestra and piano solo, with J. M. Sanromá as pianist; the "Pétrouchka" suite, and the "Symphonie de Psaumes," with the Cecilia Society chorus.

Mr. Stravinsky has been a famous figure in the musical world, and even outside it, for a quarter-century. Opinions differ on whether he is the "greatest" composer of his time, but there is no doubt that he has been the strongest musical influence on his generation and on that which has followed it. Only a few individualists among composers, and a larger number of faithful followers of the Romantic tradition, have been able to write, since 1913, as if Stravinsky had not written.

This, therefore, was an occasion. The audience received it accordingly. Mr. Stravinsky was warmly greeted on his appearance, more warmly applauded after the several items of the program, and at the close he received an ovation.

The only work unfamiliar to Boston on this week's list is the suite from the ballet, "Jeu de Cartes." This work was written for the American Ballet, and produced by them at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on April 27, 1937. At that time it seemed to me that the best thing about the production was the décor and costumes by Irene Sharaff. The score struck me as well adapted to the dancers' needs, but uninteresting as music, and certainly not for the concert hall.

That is the usual story about ballet music: it needs the action of the theater, for which it was written. But yesterday I found the music more interesting in the concert hall than it had been in the theater. It seemed to me to be light, lucid, charming, economically devised, well scored, and even witty. It seemed to bear the same relation to the "Sacre" that Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony bears to "Sept, Ils Sont Sept." But the suite is too long. The charm becomes a little tedious before its length has been run.

The "Capriccio" renewed the good impression it had made on its first performance in 1930, when also Mr. Sanromá was the soloist. Again it was brilliantly played.

"Pétrouchka" is a quite different matter under the composer's baton from the music as we are accustomed to hear it. The interpretation yesterday was straightaway. This must be the way Mr. Stravinsky wants it played, for although he is not a first-line conductor, he knows how to get an orchestra to play his own compositions. After hearing this performance, one understood better Mr. Stravinsky's complaint, some years ago in London, that Dr. Koussevitzky had misinterpreted one of his scores—I think it was the "Sacre"—by giving it too much expression. Certainly "expression" was lacking yesterday—but not rhythmic vitality.

The "Symphonie de Psaumes," you remember, was "composed to the glory of God and dedicated to the Boston Symphony Orchestra" at the time of the orchestra's fiftieth anniversary in 1930. It made an excellent impression on its first performance in Boston. A few years later it struck me as dry. Yesterday it seemed uneven. Without doubt it was sincerely conceived, but much of it sounded cerebral. The most satisfactory parts were the fugal introduction to the second section, and the final chorus—though that is too long.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Americans at Work": interviews	Metropolitan Opera:	Reggie Child's Orch.	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Wagner's "Die Meistersinger"	Reggie Child's Orch.	Sport reports	children's program
5:30	Harvard program	Bobby Parks' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45			Del Courtney's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe		Dramatization	Football Results	"Children's Corner"
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name":	Sport reports	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Enoch Light's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake":	Adrian Rollini Trio	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Review"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"The Green Hornet":	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	"20th Century Music"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15	dramatic sketch	mystery drama	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age": quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls": native	"Ensemble Moderne"
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Arch Oboler's Plays	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr: Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Concert Melodies
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.,	Hot Shots; Alec Tem-	"Death Valley Days":	Alfred Wallenstein's	Week-End Jamboree
9:45	"Saturday Night	pleton; orchestra	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	Week-End Jamboree
10:00	Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Or-	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	New Service
10:15	Bob Freeman's Or.	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	The Islanders
11:00	News; Leighton	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Noble's Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Phil Levant's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynold's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	The Streamliners
11:45	Orchestra	Gene and Glenn Fund	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock":	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Bob Edge, sports	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Cost-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade": recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	Four Belles: vocal	Bill Johnson, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church	"Southernaires": Negro	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church	male quartet	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Concert pianist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Henrietta	"On the Job": vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Schumann, pianist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Boston Life"; Pauline	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Warren	Religious program	Betty and Buddy, songs	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Programs; music	"Metropolitan Moods":	'From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Bible talk	vocalists; orchestra	day": variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Ben Jon-	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion"; drama	son's "Volpone"	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	'News in Rhythm';	Great Plays: Ben Jon-	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	vocalists; news	son's "Volpone"	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"I Want a Divorce":	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	monic-Symphony	Sid Reinherz, piano	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Orchestra; John	News; program talk	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barbirolli, con-	Gleason L. Archer	"Rangers Serenade"	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	ductor; Deems	"National Vespers"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Friends of Mine"
4:15	Taylor, comment	"National Vespers"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:30	"Pursuit of Happi-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"The Shadow": drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	ness"; variety	Richard Himber's Orch.	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby":	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45	the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Religious Hour	The Argentines
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious program	Clotilde Zapala, so-	"Musical Steelmakers":	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious program	prano; organ	variety program	"Dukes of Rhythm"
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club": vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week"	Religious program
6:45	wood": variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Henry Busse's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	This Week in Eu-	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15	rope	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney"	Ted Flo Rito's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	ter: variety	dramatic sketch	Ted Flo Rito's Orch.	News from Berlin	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00	Playhouse: Orson	"Festival of Music":	Edgar Bergen; Rudy	American Forum of the	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15	Welles and Sigrid	vocalists; orchestra	Vallee; Donald Dick-	Air	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30	Gurie in "Lost	"Footlight Fancies"	son; Maureen O'Hara;	American Forum of the	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45	Horizons"; news	"Footlight Fancies"	Arthur Treacher; orch.	Air	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Orchestra; Helen	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45	Jepson, soprano	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	Charity Book	News from London	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	"A Song Is Born"
10:15	Drive; talk; music	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"A Song Is Born"
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Weather; organ	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Concert Melodies"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Hockey comment	"Concert Melodies"
11:15	Jack Jenny's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
11:30	Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Francis Craig's Sunday	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
11:45	Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Night Serenade	Lang Thompson's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Mass. State Federation	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sk.	of Women's Clubs, Div.	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	of Industry Conference	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Secy. of Labor Frances	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	Perkins	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills": sketch.	News Service	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian String Music	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers": orchestra.	Studio program
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	Lloyd Walker, songs
2:15	Dramatization	ing": dramatization	"Grimm's Daughters"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Jack Turgeon, songs
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	Jack McLean's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Dick Harding, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Soprano and organ	Organ concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Jack Arthur, baritone	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Boston Symphony Youth	"Lorenzo Jones": sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolaire"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Concert; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	The Traveling Gordons
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	String Quartet
8:00	"Tune-up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!": John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15	vocalists; orch.	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Texas Ramblers
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Variety show	"Symphonic Strings"
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Variety show	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Theater: Anita	Al and Lee Reiser's Or-	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Address by Senator	"Concert Melodies"
9:15	Louise, Bob Burns	chestra; vocalists	program	David I. Walsh	"Concert Melodies"
9:30	in "A Man to Re-	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	member"	"Music Graphs"	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	John Collier, Commis-	"G Men in Action"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Music
10:45	Music; weather	sioner of Indian Affairs	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

THE CAPE PELERINE

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What softer complement for the revived bustle-back dresses and rounder hiplines than the luxurious pelerine of Queen Alexandra's fashion era which idea Molyneux presented at Fall Paris Openings. Sixth Floor.

Black-dyed Caracul lamb pelerine, $255
Sable-dyed Fitch pelerine, $375
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Stearns
BOSTON

SILVER-ON-COPPER SERVING PIECES

for the home-maker

With gift-giving in mind, we've prepared for this special event with our most popular items in silver-on-copper. The regular price on many of these pieces is $6.75 each. If you want your gift to be one of lasting quality and perennial charm, choose one of the useful articles listed below. In some cases there is a choice of Colonial Thread or English Gadroon patterns. Seventh floor.

Covered Vegetable Dishes — Gravy Boats
Casseroles in Frames — Paul Revere Bowls
Guernsey Jugs — Silent Butlers
Syrup Pitchers — Hurricane Lamps
Handled or Plain Round Trays, 12 and 14 inches
16-inch Meat or Well-and-Tree Platters
Paul Revere, Georgian, Colonial, Gadroon Pitchers

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Stearns
Boston

"Stearns Special" and "Taptoe" Hosiery

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The "practical" gift that is always sure of a welcome. Over one million pairs have been sold since their introduction. Both have lisle feet and tops, are correctly fashioned, and well reinforced. Now they are made with "Thread O' Life," a tab in the welt that gives a ready supply of mending silk dyed with the stocking for perfect match. Cradle feet, French heels, run stops, and picot tops.

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"Hour of Organ Music"
by
WILLIAM E. ZEUCH
At First Church in Boston
(Berkeley and Marlboro Streets)
Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.
MISS ARTISS DEVOLT
Internationally famous Harpist, will assist in the program which includes:
Prelude in C Major, Bach; Second Organ Concerto, Handel; Kammenoi Ostrow, Rubinstein; Finlandia, Sibelius; Marche Morocaine, de Meyer; a group of short pieces for the harp alone and a number for Harp and Organ by Alfred Holy.
The recital is the first in a series of four ending on Dec. 24 with a presentation of Handel's Messiah.
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New Highway Net Is Planned To Link Connecticut Capital

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Hartford will have some new and modern approach highways in 1940. William J. Cox, State Highway Commissioner, now that the Merritt Parkway has been finished, is turning his attention to the Capital.

Eight highways may radiate from Hartford. Four of them are in the highway reconstruction program for the immediate future. On the north the highway through Windsor on the route to West Springfield and Holyoke, will be rebuilt as a four-lane divided highway.

To the northwest the ancient Albany Turnpike is already partially rebuilt. Mr. Cox will extend the four-lane construction farther in the direction of Winsted, Canaan and the New York line.

To the southwest the Berlin Turnpike, main artery to New Haven, is undergoing changes. "Extensive reconstruction" is demanded by the traffic that it carries, says the highway chief.

Across the river to the east and south, the Commissioner and his engineers have plans for the New London road, known as the Governor's Highway. Crooked, narrow, hilly, it is one of the poorest of Connecticut's main arteries, forced to carry enormous shorebound traffic on summer week ends. The Commissioner will start in East Hartford and Glastonbury where elm trees planted before the Revolution line the highway. Another four-lane divided highway is proposed here.

Old Cars on Road

While Mr. Cox was letting it be known where the money of the motorists will be spent next year, Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, was checking up this week on the ancient automobiles that travel Connecticut's new roads. He found 836 passenger vehicles, still registered and in use, that were made before 1924. He has on his records 591 trucks that are as old.

Jallopies? Not necessarily. Some of them have been kept in good repair. But the Commissioner held up registration certificates this year on two 1904 Fords, pending a mechanical inspection. The oldest car registered in Connecticut is a 1905 Locomobile owned by Joseph B. Sessions of Bristol.

New School Opens

Hartford opened a new school this week, the half million dollar Lawrence School, most outstanding step in a modernization of the city's education plant undertaken several years ago. State Commissioner of Education Alonzo G. Grace took the occasion to declare that the school system in America must be "completely free from politics."

Plenty of Combs

At the Fuller Brush factory in Hartford a new machine turns out moulded hair combs, made of plastic, at the rate of 190 a minute.

Movement of two factories to Connecticut was announced this week. The Laminated Shim Company, now of Long Island City, N. Y., will operate in Stamford. C. R. Gibson & Co., greeting card lithographers, of New York City, will move to Norwalk. Both firms will occupy new buildings.

More Get Jobs

In a radio talk, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin reported that 32,000 persons have been taken off the list of unemployed in Connecticut since January of 1939. His figures came from the rolls of the Connecticut State Employment Service.

This week at the Hartford Trade School, operated by the State, a class of 70 young men started a combination work - and - study course under which they will receive technical training in skilled trades and have part-time jobs in factories at the same time. The program is sponsored by the state administration.

B. U. Organizes Press Association

To promote journalism on a pre-professional level, the New England Interscholastic Press Association of Boston University has been established, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University.

Invitations to join have been sent to approximately 1,400 junior and senior high schools and preparatory schools in the regions which publish a newspaper, magazine or yearbook.

Publications of members will be classified as weeklies, semi-monthlies, literary magazines, student annuals and mimeographed publications and awards will be made for editorial content, typographical appearance, business management and editorial initiative.

Members of the Association may obtain the services of faculty members of the University's journalism department.

Trustees to Help 'El' Deficit Study

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has confirmed reports that the Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway would co-operate with the city in a study to reduce the heavy Elevated deficit amounting last year to some $3,000,000, or an estimated addition of $1.50 to Boston's tax rate.

Action is said to have been taken quietly by the "El" Trustees to co-operate with the Finance Commission by opening the books of the road to investigation. The Mayor's announcement today served to confirm the fact that the Trustees would not contest the right of the Commission to study the company's records on the grounds that the Commission is a state body and hence not subject to city investigations.

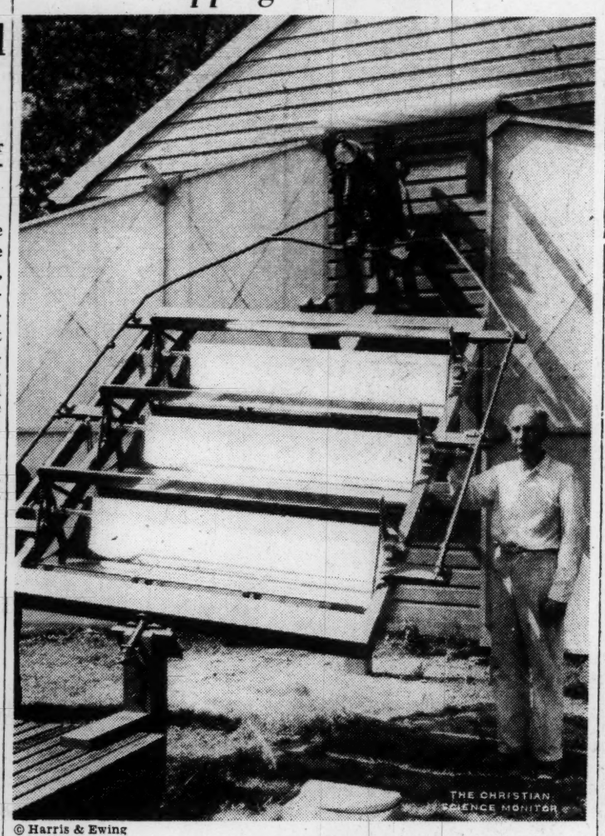
Retreat of the Trustees from their previous stand is not the result of loopholes in their legal defense, but due to the desire of the Trustees to help the city solve problems hinging upon the deficit. The study is expected to take several months. No public hearings are contemplated.

Coakley Says He's The 'High Official'

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP)—Characterizing the inferences as "pure bunk," Executive Councillor Daniel H. Coakley (D) has identified himself as the "high official" mentioned by two State Representatives in connection with a special commission's investigation of Massachusetts pardons and paroles.

"I am the fellow they are talking about," Coakley asserted, "and I have got to tell the public that this talk is pure bunk." He said the two Representatives had been "whispering to reporters everywhere: 'We've got Coakley sure. We'll have him impeached. . . .'"

Trapping Solar Power



© Harris & Ewing

Heat Engine Developed by Dr. C. G. Abbot

With this mechanism, Dr. Abbot, who is secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, runs a one half-horsepower engine using steam at 175 pounds pressure, with only the rays of the sun for fuel. The three reflectors concentrate the rays of the sun in the sharp focal point on the tubes mounted above each mirror. Within the tube flows a chemical compound which is raised to 400 degrees F. This liquid, at the high temperature, is circulated up and down through the pipes at either side of the mirrors to the boiler at the top. The terrific heat of the liquid, when it passes through the boiler, produces steam which is employed to run an engine.

Changes in Sun's Radiation Checked by Harvard Experts

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mathematicians at the Harvard College Observatory today gave support to the statistics with which Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, arrived at the conclusion there are important periodic changes in the amount of radiation reaching the earth from the sun, predictably affecting our weather.

Harvard's statistical analysis is believed to eliminate one of the principal elements of dispute over Dr. Abbot's findings, based on more than 20 years of regular observations of solar radiation at stations scattered in different parts of the world and upon records extending many years beyond. Critics have charged that findings of solar periods were the result of either statistical errors in analyzing the figure tables, or of systematic errors of observation. The work of clearing the Smithsonian charts of charges of statistical error was completed by Dr. Theodore E. Sterne, Harvard lecturer on Astrophysics.

Changes Tabulated

Changes of solar radiation in periods of 7, 8, 9¾, 11, 21, 25, 34, 39½, 46, and 68 months were tabulated by Dr. Abbot. Dr. Sterne finds that while three of these periods might be attributable to statistical error, namely those of 7, 8, and 34 months, the remaining seven are not so attributable.

Harvard's research was confined to the statistics and did not deal at all with questions of observational technique.

The three principal desert mountain stations where data was collected are at Mt. Montezuma near Calama in northern Chile; Mt. St. Katherine in Egypt about 10 miles from Mt. Sinai; and a third at 7,500 feet overlooking the Mojave Desert in California. At these sites, according to Dr. Abbot, it is possible to observe the sun through cloudless skies on upward of 75 per cent of all days. The great majority of low ground dwellers and city inhabitants have never seen such blue, cloudless skies as these stations afford. They were chosen after much research, travel and testing.

In order to measure the rays of the sun in such a way as to be able to eliminate the losses its beam suffers in passing through our atmosphere, thus making it possible to determine the real power of the sun, these ideal sky conditions are necessary. The principal instrument used is a bolometer which resolves the solar rays into their spectrum thereby evaluating the losses from water vapor, ozone and other atmospheric absorbents. It is in effect, an electrical thermometer so sensitive that a millionth of a degree of heat is easily measured.

Each morning for about three hours observers in these remote stations make their measurements. Then follow 5 to 8 hours of computations, the final result for the day being sent to Washington by radio and telegraph. Observers in these remote stations serve for a three-year period.

New Rules Cut Sunday Liquor In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The most successful move in the interest of temperance in Providence is reported by the Bureau of Police and Fire as its members prepare to hand out 1940 liquor licenses.

Sunday drinking is almost entirely ended by the new regulations. Only a dozen or more cafes in the downtown section will be allowed to open from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. on the Sabbath. All so-called Class B places in the residential districts will be shut tight for the first time since the repeal of prohibition.

Package stores and drug stores will not be allowed to sell bottled goods, except in the latter case and only on prescriptions.

The Class B licenses which permit men and women to use the bar and which allow dancing, have been greatly decreased because of the desire of the bureau members to discourage drinking by women. Religious and welfare organizations have charged that these places are largely patronized by high school students.

The new regulations, which are aimed primarily at Sunday drinking and eliminating women patrons, are said to be the forerunner of new State laws which will be introduced at the next session of the General Assembly to relieve certain evils which have been uncovered by George W. Brewster, State Liquor Control Administrator, and advocated by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

R. I. Wire-Tapping Checkup Planned

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2 (AP)—With Federal agents scheduled to enter the investigation of mysterious, widespread wire-tapping operations in Rhode Island, United States District Attorney J. Howard McGrath has announced that he intends to have the telephones of virtually every important public official in the State checked for possible wire taps.

The home telephones of the State's Republican Attorney General, Louis V. Jackvony, and of Pawtucket's Democratic Mayor Thomas P. McCoy were found to be tapped early this week and Mr. McGrath said a mysterious figure known as Lee E. Barton, now the object of a police search, was believed to be responsible.

The wire-tappings were discovered soon after a Providence-Bristol Grand Jury recommended an audit and investigation of Pawtucket municipal affairs. Mr. Jackvony since has announced the Grand Jury itself would undertake the audit and inquiry.

R. I. Bars 'Bingo' And Like Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony announces he plans to act against "Bingo" and other similar games of chance which have provided a harvest to promoters, especially in this city. He has already conferred with several chiefs of police and has warned them that unless the games are stopped his department would act.

Reports indicate that several thousand persons, coming by special free busses from Fall River, Attleboro, Taunton, Brockton and New Bedford, play weekly here. One hall accommodates 3,000 persons and prizes up to $1,000 are given nightly.

Women Not Speeders, Say Gallant Police

Whatever may be said about women drivers, speeding is not one of their major faults, it would appear—unless the chivalry of State Police officers entered the picture painted by Eugene M. McSweeney, Public Safety Commissioner, in commenting on arrests made during the first nine months of the year.

For, according to the Commissioner, 94 per cent of motorists halted for exceeding "reasonable and proper" speed, were men. Only 180 women were stopped for this reason.

The majority of offenders in this respect, both men and women, were between the ages of 19 and 28.

Parole Board Delays Grant Of Freedom

Although three prisoners of the Norfolk Prison Colony were scheduled to receive their freedom as a Thanksgiving Day present, two of them will not be released until Dec. 6 and the other probably in the second week of December.

The State Parole Board yesterday stated that Mitchell Shotoyan, of Worcester, serving a term of life imprisonment for second degree murder, will be released on Dec. 6, as the result of the Governor and Council commuting his sentence so that he became immediately eligible for parole.

James Burnett, sentenced to 20 to 30 years for robbery, will also be released on Dec. 6, following commutation of his sentence to 15 to 25 years so that he may be immediately released on parole.

Antonio Diannetti, of Cliftondale, who received a full pardon from the Governor and Executive Council, on Tuesday, on the condition that he leave the country for Italy immediately upon his release, will be freed the second week in December, according to present plans, at which time a liner is scheduled to leave for Italy. Diannetti had served 27 years of a life sentence for second degree murder.

A fourth person given a full pardon on Tuesday, Harry Markus, of Boston, is already free, having been sentenced to a year in prison for conspiracy.

Changes Help Older Worker

Everyone who has a Social Security account card will be affected sooner or later by amendments to the Social Security Act which become effective Jan. 1, 1940. This is the third of a series of articles explaining important points of the new provisions.

Before the Social Security Act was amended, wages earned by a worker after he had become 65 did not count toward benefits. Under the amended act, this "stop-date" at age of 65 has been removed, so that a worker may continue to build up his social security account as long as he remains in employment covered by the system.

The worker who was 65 or more when the Act first went into effect can now establish a wage record and receive credit, thereon, for all wages paid to him in covered employment since 1938. In other words, the change with regard to workers past 65 years of age became effective as of Jan. 1, 1939. Beginning with that date, wages received in covered employment count toward insurance benefits regardless of the age of the worker.

This change in the law with respect to older workers is summarized below. The statement applies only to jobs that are covered by the Act.

1. A wage earner who reached age 65 after 1936 and before 1939 will count toward his benefits wages he was paid after 1936 and before his 65th birthday, plus wages he was paid after 1938, regardless of age.

2. A wage earner who reaches 65 at any time during the year 1939 or thereafter, can count toward benefits the wages he received since the original act went into effect which was Jan. 1, 1937.

3. A wage earner who was 65 years old Jan. 1, 1937, will count toward his benefits only the wages paid to him after 1938.

Animal Fair Dec. 4-5

The 37th annual Animal Rescue League Fair will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 4 and 5. In addition to the usual table of animal accessories where collars, blankets, toys and other canine "canapes" may be purchased there will be tables of "hard-to-find-things" suitable for gifts.

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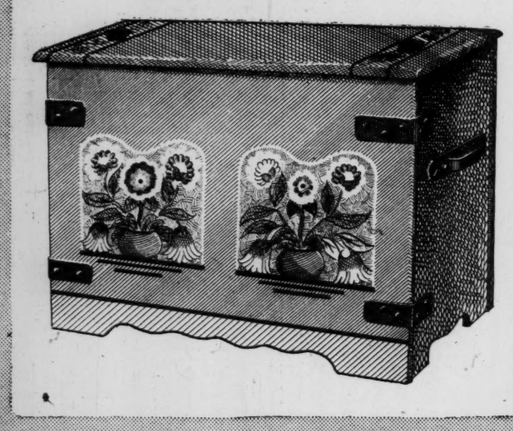
Only at Filene's in Boston, these finely made, gayly colored, hand painted chests . . . carefully made in California by an exclusive furniture maker. Large (17½"x34"x25½"), sturdily constructed of seasoned California hardwood. Wrought iron hinges and handles. Grand as a hope chest . . . as a window seat . . . for blankets, toys. And a supreme Christmas gift! Colorful green, red, ivory, blue . . . come in and see them. $18.50.

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Out of Town Customers Served Also.

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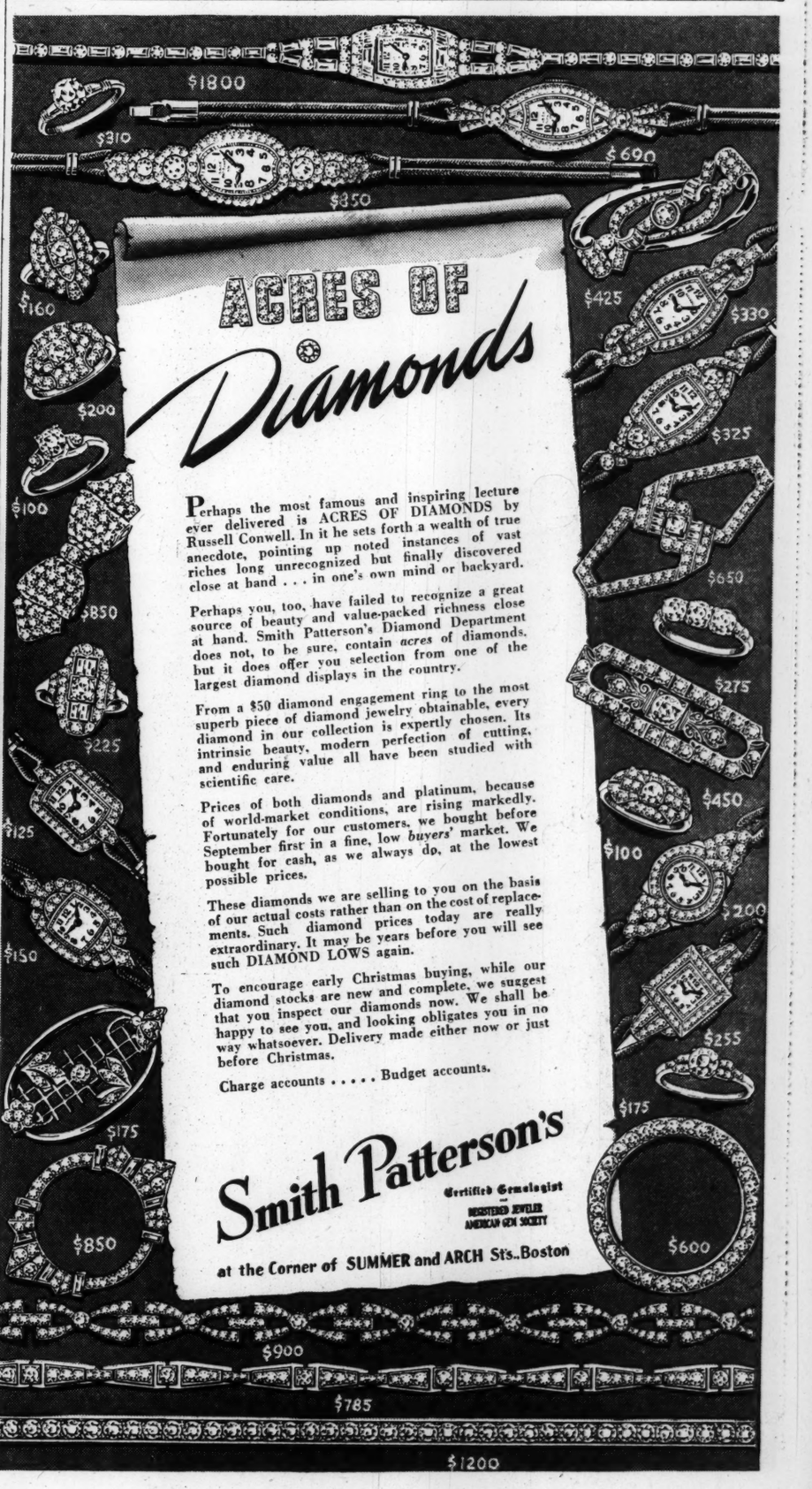
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$1200
ACRES OF
Diamonds
Perhaps the most famous and inspiring lecture ever delivered is ACRES OF DIAMONDS by Russell Conwell. In it he sets forth a wealth of true anecdote, pointing up noted instances of vast riches long unrecognized but finally discovered close at hand . . . in one's own mind or backyard.
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Winter Sports Beginning in the Far West With Basketball, Skiing and Hockey

Intercollegiate Meet at Sun Valley

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2—Winter sports are beginning to get under way the nation over—and on the West Coast in particular.

Of course that term "winter sports" which once meant skiing and throwing snow balls exclusively, now can be stretched to include any and all physical exercise during the months of December through March.

In the intercollegiate world basketball comes bouncing along to supplant football—now in its "Bowl" stages. Actually, football will remain top sports conversation topic until all the Bowls are swept out the night of Jan. 1, 1940.

But up in the gymnasia and basketball pavilions of all Pacific Coast colleges and universities, basketballs are dropping through the nets with a swish that unmistakably indicates another break-away season.

The University of Oregon won the national intercollegiate title last season—even though there was some contention that because Bradley took them in pre-season the Bradleys had the title by "dope." Oregon is going to have a hard time snagging the 1940 title with Slim Wintermute and most of his team mates graduated. But never let it be said the Webfoots won't be in there at the very top again.

California hopes to take the Southern Division basketball championship this year and then march on to the nationals—but it's really too early to make any prediction down here, for Stanford and Southern California are too outstanding. It would be a pleasant surprise if U. C. L. A. could pull up out of the perpetual basketball cellar this season as effectively as they have done it on the gridiron.

* * *

Sun Valley

Ski here! Naturally, the winter season opens up the skiing and ice hockey seasons with intercollegiate ski meets beginning Christmas Week up at Sun Valley, Idaho. This meet is open to all undergraduate skiers from colleges of the United States and Canada. Reports from up there indicate there will be more than 100 of the nation's crack skiers representing more than 20 colleges.

Dartmouth, Cornell, McGill (Montreal), Yale and Harvard are already entered from the East. Wisconsin, is the lone mid-Western entry at this writing, although Minnesota, and Michigan are expected. Nearly every Western college that has a pair of barrel staves available for equipment is sending an entry.

Hoover Trophy

On flashing "silver" blades the ice hockey squads of the Coast meet in spectacular Yosemite National Park's great outdoor rink to compete for the traditional Hoover Trophy, Jan. 4-5-6.

Of course the Universities of Washington and California will be keeping their crewmen at the sweeps indoors and out during the winter in preparation for their contests in April and June—if not for the Olympic Games, which we have on double-checked authority probably will be held as "Inter-American Games" at Havana, Cuba; due to the war change necessary from harried Finland, where the Games were originally scheduled.

* * *

Grid Gossip: There is more than rumor to the talk that Coach Claude "Tiny" Thornhill may be replaced on the Stanford bench next fall. "Tiny" well liked, and personally popular as ever, has had too many thin seasons since he put three teams in a row into the Rose Bowl.

Among those mentioned for the Stanford post are Jock Sutherland, one-time Pitt master mind; Tex Oliver, who did very well with Oregon this year; Buck Shaw of Santa Clara, very popular in Northern California; and probably the closest—if anyone is close—is tall Dud De Groot, coach at powerful San Jose State, highest scoring team in the nation.

If Dud came up to Stanford, his alma mater, probably "Pop" Warner, who has been co-coaching at State with Dud, would come along home. We all remember Pop's halcyon days down on the Farm. But "Tiny" is still in harness and may be given another year to prove what he can do with some very promising material coming up from the 1939 frosh squad.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Columbia Opens With Maine in '40

Columbia University's varsity football schedule for 1940 was announced by the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics.

The schedule includes nine games. For the first time in several years, a Western Conference eleven will invade Baker Field when Wisconsin plays there on Nov. 9. Army, which has been an annual rival in recent years, is not listed for 1940 but the Army-Columbia rivalry will be resumed in 1941. Navy will be met at Baker Field in the annual game. Dartmouth and Brown are among the old-time rivals to be met by the Lions. Six of the games will be played at Baker Field. The schedule:

Oct. 5—Maine; 12, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 19, Georgia; 26, Syracuse.
Nov. 2, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 9, Wisconsin; 16, Navy; 23, Colgate; 28, Brown at Providence, R. I.

Basketball

(Results Dec. 1)

College

San Diego State 46, U. C. L. A. 24.
Idaho 35, Whitman 32.

Exhibition

Duquesne 43, Akron Goodyears 24.

American Pro League

Kingston 34, Troy 24.

College Football

Results Dec. 1

Boston U. 12, Tampa 0.
Miami 27, North Carolina St. 7.
Rollins 27, Stetson 7.
Santa Barbara St. 0, Whittier 0.

Hockey

Eastern Amateur League

Toronto 4, Washington 1.
New York 5, Atlantic City 4.

Pennsylvania Intercollegiate League

Hershey Junior College 7, Lafayette 5.

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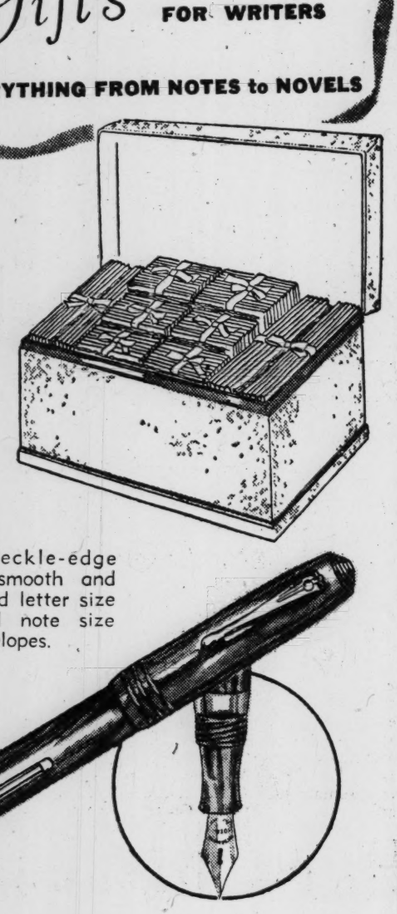
BOSTON
Christmas Club Checks Cashed

Gifts FOR WRITERS of EVERYTHING FROM NOTES to NOVELS



Mammoth Vellum Cabinet
$2.00

Aristocratic deckle-edge white vellum, smooth and heavy. 48 folded letter size and 48 folded note size sheets—96 envelopes.

New Waterman FOUNTAIN PEN $5.00

14 karat gold point with iridium tip in your choice of stub, medium or fine points. Ink view section, and rolled gold plate fittings on a handsome tapered barrel in a striped pearl-tone finish. Men's and women's sizes in gray, green, black or brown.

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Maple, walnut or mahogany finish, with drawer and extension slide. Ideal size for typewriting. Sturdy bolted leg construction throughout. Desk-height to writing surface, 27 inches—top 18x32 inches. Bench 17¼ high, 12x18½ inch top.

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'Army vs. Navy' —By Pap'

Allen BERGNER -NAVY CAPTAIN
IT'S A SMALL WORLD
THEY WERE TEAMMATES AT KANKAKEE HIGH SCHOOL
Harry STELLA -ARMY LEADER
IT'S MINE
I SAW IT FIRST
NO NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WILL BE DECIDED WHEN THESE TEAMS MEET.
But VICTORY WILL MAKE THE SEASON A SUCCESSFUL ONE FOR THE WINNER
PAP'

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Even the series of defeats suffered by both Army and Navy on the gridiron this fall fail to dull the glamour of the nation's most colorful sports spectacle.

More than 100,000 spectators will be on hand in the Municipal Stadium of Philadelphia to witness the traditional clash with its pomp and ceremony. The parade of the Regiment of Midshipmen and the Corps of Cadets; the Midshipmen's drum and bugle corps; the Army band; the Navy goat and the Army mule all serve to dress up the football party.

The game itself is certain to be a hard fought battle. All Army-Navy games are that. This year the teams appear to be evenly matched. Each has had a disappointing season and will go into the game hoping to make up for previous setbacks by winning this all-important one.

There is one unusual angle to this year's game—the rival captains both hail from Kankakee, Ill. Harry Stella, Army leader, and Allen Bergner, Navy captain, played football together on the Kankakee High School team. Both are tackles, and rated with the best in the East.

The city fathers of Kankakee were so filled with civic pride when Stella and Bergner were selected to lead the service football teams that they made a bold bid to have the Army-Navy game moved to Chicago this fall. Nothing came of the bid but that will not keep Kankakee citizens from taking special interest in the contest.

The Midshipmen are hoping that the streak of good fortune which their coach, Major Emery "Swede" Larson held over Army during his career as a player will continue when they face the Cadets for the first time under Larson. Major "Swede" Larson was rated one of the outstanding athletes developed at the Naval Academy. He held the center position on the varsity football team for three seasons, and played in three successive Army-Navy games where Navy was victorious. He was captain of the 1921 team.

'—Pap'

Hockey at a Glance

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	5	2	1	24	13	11
Canadiens	4	2	2	24	19	10
Rangers	3	3	4	22	15	10
Detroit	4	5	1	22	31	9
Chicago	4	4	0	17	27	8
Boston	3	3	2	18	17	8
Americans	2	6	0	16	21	4

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 1

American Association

St. Paul 3, Omaha 0.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Chicago at Toronto.
Americans vs. Rangers at New York.

International-American League

Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Cleveland at Hershey.
Providence at Philadelphia.
Indianapolis at Springfield.

American Association

St. Louis at Kansas City.
Minneapolis at Tulsa.
St. Paul at Wichita.

Sunday

National League

Boston at New York Americans.
Montreal at Detroit.
Toronto at Chicago.

International-American League

Indianapolis at Providence.
Philadelphia at Syracuse.
Hershey at Cleveland.
Springfield at New Haven.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Louis.

Officials May Talk

FARMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A rule discouraging officials from discussing their decision has been removed by the Middle Atlantic International Football Association, Commissioner Clarence E. "Pat" Keyes has announced.

Keyes notified officials:

"Henceforth you will ignore the last sentence on the confirmatory assignment cards which eliminates newspaper interviews."

WINTER SPORTS EXPOSITION & "ICE VANITIES OF 1940"
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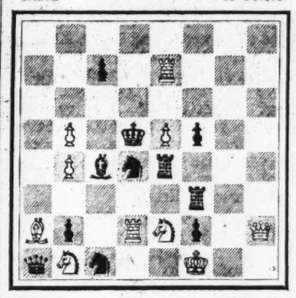
BOSTON GARDEN

Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 2, 1939
Problem No. 2197
By F. Gamage

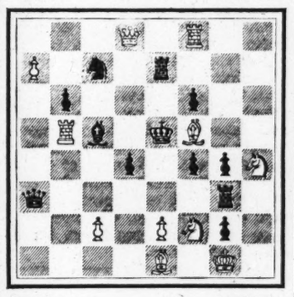
Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
(Second Prize, British Chess Federation Tourney, 1938-39.)

Problem No. 2198
By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.
(Second Prize, Skakbladet, 1938.)

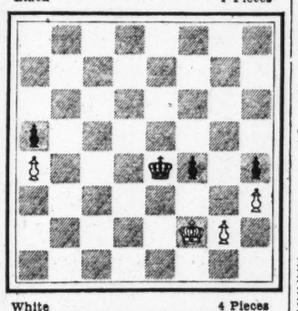
Solutions to Problems

No. 2195 Kt-K4
No. 2196. 1. Q-R5 K-B5 or K5
2. Q-Q5ch
1. —— K-K3
2. B-Kt4ch
1. —— PxP
2. Q-Q5
1. —— KxP
2. Kt-Q7ch
1. —— others
2. Kt-Kt4ch

End-Game No. 487. White wins: 1 BxKt, R-Q8ch; 2 R-K, RxRch; 3 BxR, KxB; 4 QxPch, K-Kt; 5 KtxPch, K-B2; 6 Q-Kt6ch, Resigns.

End-Game No. 488

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
Black to play, what result?
(Lowtzky-Rubinstein, Warsaw, 1916. Careful figuring required.)

Morton With Chess Review

Harold Morton, long a figure in New England chess, and holder of the New England championship, has become associated with I. Horowitz in the management of the Chess Review. For several years Morton has conducted a chess column in a Providence paper and frequently has covered chess activities for Boston papers. His introductory sentence descriptions of games quoted in the current Chess Review are a delight.

U. S. of A. Chess Federation Letter

To lovers of chess everywhere in the U. S. A.:—

It is a great pleasure and satisfaction for me to announce the formation of the United States of America Chess Federation—a merger of the National Chess Federation and the American Chess Federation. I feel deeply honored that I have been chosen first president of the new Federation, and I am greatly pleased that Mr. Maurice S. Kuhns, who has been president of the National Chess Federation for many years, has consented to serve as president emeritus and will aid me with his advice and counsel.

For the past 15 months committees of the N. C. F. and the A. C. F. have labored long and arduously in the merger negotiations. There were times in the deliberations when it seemed as though the obstacles in the way of a merger were insurmountable. But finally, thanks to the friendly spirit shown by both sides, and their very real determination to iron out all difficulties, the committee reached complete accord and the merger agreement which was drawn up has now been signed by Mr. Kuhns and his directors on behalf of the N. C. F. and signed by me and our directors on behalf of the A. C. F. A charter is now being prepared by our counsel and the date of this charter will be considered the birth of the new United States Chess Federation.

Under the terms of the agreement there will be 14 voting directors who will control the policies of the U. S. C. F. It is expected that Mr. Ernest Olfe and Mr. H. E. MacFarland will serve as joint secretaries. Vice presidents and treasurer have not yet been elected. All officers and directors will serve for a term of one year. The form of government will be democratic and it is expected that membership in the U. S. C. F. will consist of state units, individual chess clubs, and individual members. Final details are not now available, but will be announced shortly as soon as the new By-Laws have been prepared.

I need hardly say that this merger of the National Chess Federation and the American Chess Federation into one new Federation—the United States of America Chess Federation—is a very constructive step forward in organized chess, and which I know will be hailed with immense satisfaction by chess players everywhere. The scope of our activities will be broad, and we dedicate ourselves not only to the chess players who have already reached expert strength but also to the great rank and file of chess players everywhere throughtout the land. We are your Federation and we hope that you will support us and our efforts on your behalf and for the game we love.

In the very near future we are going to appeal to you to show that you approve our efforts by asking you to join the new Federation. The dues will be small, and we hope that a nation-wide response will enable us to obtain a large active membership which will allow us to operate smoothly and efficiently. Will you help? The new treasury is practically empty and you must admit that is a rather discouraging outlook for any new treasurer, isn't it? What a splendid thing it would be if I could surprise our new treasurer (to be elected) by turning over to him at least something of a nest egg. Won't you help me to do this? A check for any amount drawn to the order of the United States Chess Federation and mailed to me at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass. will evoke our grateful thanks and show that we are all going to get behind our new Federation and make it a real service to chess players throughout the United States.

Cordially yours,
George Sturgis,
President, United States of America Chess Federation

Games won, or lost, by Paul Keres always make interesting replaying. An old-fashioned variation of the Two Knights' Defense led to a quick victory in the game below from the International Tournament played in Buenos Aires at the conclusion of the team tournament.

Two Knights' Defense

Luckis White	Keres Black	Luckis White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 P-KR3	B-KR4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	16 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	17 B-Q2	P-K6
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	18 PxP	BxKt
6 P-Q3	P-KR3	19 PxB	BxP
7 Kt-KB3	P-K5	20 Kt-Q4	Kt-K5
8 Q-K2	KtxB	21 P-Kt4	P-QB4
9 PxKt	B-QB4	22 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt6
10 KKt-Q2	Castles	23 Q-Kt2	KtxR
11 Kt-Kt3	B-KKt5	24 QxKt	B-K5
12 Q-B	B-Kt5ch	Resigns	
13 Kt-B3	P-B3		

From the Buenos Aires team tournament. Attack and counterattack, but Keres always kept the edge.

Catalan Opening

Trompovsky White	Keres Black	Trompovsky White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	19 K-R2	R-Kt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 RxRch	RxR
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	21 P-KB4	R-Kt
4 P-B4	P-Q4	22 R-QKt	P-KR4
5 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	23 B-B3	P-Kt3
6 Castles	BPxP	24 P-KKt4	PxP
7 BPxP	KtxP	25 PxP	P-Kt4
8 KtxP	B-K2	26 K-Kt3(b)	Kt-R2
9 KtxKt	PxKt(a)	27 Q-R2	P-B3
10 Q-B2	B-Kt2	28 R-KR	B-Q3
11 B-Q2	Castles	29 Kt-K2	BxKP
12 Kt-B3	P-QB4	30 Kt-Kt	BxB
13 KR-Q	Q-Kt3	31 KtxB	PxPch
14 QR-B	QR-B	32 BxP	BxBch
15 P-QR3	KR-Q	33 KxB	Q-B2ch
16 P-K4	Kt-B3	34 K-K4	Q-B3ch
17 P-KR3	B-B3	Resigns(c)	
18 B-K3	Q-Kt2		

(a) This isolated P should probably be a point of attack for White. But the master's touch is shown by the way Keres is able to utilize the open QKt file.

(b) 26 PxP would not be much better, since then Black might establish a Kt at K4, and White's P position on the K side would be bad.

(c) If 35 K-K3, R-Kt6ch, etc., and if 35 K-B4, Q-Q3ch; 35 K-K4, P-B4ch; 36 PxP, PxPch; 37 KxP, R-Bch; 38 K-K4, Kt-Kt4ch, and wins.

New Brown Trophy

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University Athletic Council has announced the gift, by the class of 1910, of a permanent football trophy, to be known as "Class of 1910 Football Trophy."

This award will be presented annually to the senior who has the highest scholastic standing for the first seven semesters, who has been a member of the varsity squad for three years, and who has won a football letter.

Sports Around the Hub

B. U. Meets M. I. T. on Ice Tonight

The curtain was no sooner dropped on New England college football at Fenway Park this afternoon as Boston College and Holy Cross met in their objective game than it was ready to be hauled up again on the New England college hockey season. At the Arena tonight, Boston University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology were scheduled to present the first scene of a three months' ice spectacle. The face-off is at 8 p. m.

This game between the Engineers and the Terriers is the first of a double-header, with the Junior Olympics vs. the Rangers on the other end. The Juniors have already had a game this season, turning back the strong St. Nick's aggregation 2-1 in New York last week.

"Farm" Team

The Rangers, by the way, are the "farm" team for the Juniors, in much the same manner as the Juniors are for the Senior Olympics. It is all a part of General Manager of the Boston Arena-Garden Walter A. Brown's idea for the development of hockey—amateur hockey—in this area. Originally, the boys reported for the Juniors; those left were made into several clubs, one of which is the Rangers. Boston will probably see much of the Juniors, Rangers, et al. during the winter, that is, that part of the public which attends college games, or games played by the Senior Olympics.

* * *

The Juniors are proving worthy opponents for the college hockey teams. All of the local institutions have agreed either to play practice games or regular contests with them. Harvard has even gone so far as to plan a practice game for its varsity with the Juniors, and a practice game for its freshman sextet with the Rangers. Both games will be played at the Skating Club of Boston's new rink in Brighton, which Harvard uses exclusively for its practice.

It was too bad that the Boston University football players could not have had more time in Florida. They met the University of Tampa under lights last night, then had to pile onto the train this noon for Boston in order that they might not miss any classes. B. U. won, 12 to 0, despite the fact the Spartans outrushed the visitors, making 18 first downs to nine for B. U.

* * *

Basketball

Harvard's varsity and freshman basketball seasons open next Tuesday evening in the Crimson gym, with M. I. T. furnishing the opposition. On Thursday Wes Fesler's red shirts oppose Northeastern. The first Eastern Intercollegiate League test is not scheduled until after the Christmas holidays, with Columbia at Cambridge, on Jan. 10.

* * *

Some time next week local baseball writers will get together and discuss plans for the annual mid-winter banquet. It was held last winter in the Copley-Plaza. Each year the scribes have improved the affair and the approaching one should be the best yet.

* * *

Curlers from the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., St. Andrews Curling Club, New York City, Ardsley and Utica Clubs, N. Y., arrived at the Seigniory Club yesterday to take part in the friendly International curling games, to be played on Seigniory ice this week end.

Columbia Cagers Open Dec. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Columbia's varsity basketball schedule of 18 games for the coming season, including two with Pacific Coast rivals, is announced by the Di- of Intercollegiate Athletics.

The schedule, to be introduced on Dec. 15 when the Lions will meet an Alumni five in the Morningside Heights gymnasium, will really get under way on Dec. 28 when the Lions meet the University of California in Pennsylvania's Palestra at Philadelphia.

On Dec. 30, Stanford University will be the rival, also on the Philadelphia floor. The games will be parts of two intercollegiate doubleheaders in which Pennsylvania and Dartmouth will also meet the Pacific Coast invaders.

Twelve Intercollegiate League games are scheduled, as usual, with the first on Jan. 12, when Harvard invades the Morningside Heights court. In addition to Stanford and California, the Lions' non-league rivals will include Army, Navy and Fordham.

Jack Naylor, varsity football left halfback, is the captain of the team and is expected to play again at forward, teaming with Albie Myers, small forward who was the fourth high scorer in the Intercollegiate League last winter.

Coach Paul Mooney has already begun early practice, but the formal work will not get under way until Dec. 11, when several members of the varsity football squad will report for work for the first time. The schedule:

Dec. 15—Alumni; 28—California at Philadelphia; 30—Stanford at Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—Fordham at Fordham; 6—Navy at Annapolis, Md.; 10—Harvard; 13—Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 17—Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 20—Dartmouth.
Feb. 7—Army; 12—Pennsylvania; 17—Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 22—Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; 24—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 28—Yale.
March 2—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 6—Princeton; 9—Cornell.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Amateur Athletic Union accepted Glenn Cunningham's 4:04.4 mile as American record.

Three Years Ago

St. Louis Cardinals sold Charley Gelbert, infielder, and Virgil Davis, catcher, to Cincinnati Reds in straight cash deal.

Five Years Ago

Official American League averages showed Lou Gehrig, with 165 runs batted in, led league for fifth time, tying Babe Ruth's record.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Young People and Parties—What Should Be Achieved?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Even Their Evening 'Dances' Can Be Simple and Helpful

Our Tall Boys and Girls Are Still Children, and Need Natural Good Times to Overcome Hidden Shyness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My two children, boy and girl, aged 13 and 12 years respectively were having a grand argument. I found out the cause—an invitation, their first, to a dancing party. Molly had received the invitation. It was to be a big affair—orchestra, formals, and at the bottom of the invitation, it said, "Please bring an escort." And Molly was too shy to ask any other boy than her brother, and he didn't want to go. He was shy too, and had never danced before. I begged Michael very hard, cajoled, promised, and finally he consented to go.

"I just dread it, Mother," said Michael, gloomily. "It will be terrible, I know; but I don't go around with any of that bunch, and don't know many of them very well, but I will go."

I practiced dancing with Michael, so he would be able to dance, and got Molly the required long formal. I watched them start off knowing the whole thing was something of an ordeal, as it is sometimes with shy youngsters.

"You will learn something from this," I said, "even though you do not have a very hilarious time. Take it in the nature of an experience."

Looking Relieved

They arrived home later looking relieved. "Well, thank goodness that's over!" said Molly.

"Ten times harder than school," said Michael.

"It wouldn't have been so hard," said Molly, "if I could have danced with different ones. I only danced with Michael."

"Why was that?" I asked.

"Oh, there's hot-cha boys and hot-cha girls, and they are the only ones who have any fun."

"Meaning what by hot-cha?" I asked.

"Hot-cha means popular, and they are the only ones who have any fun," said Molly.

"Bonnie Lee has plenty of attention. Why do all the boys like her so well?" she asked Michael.

"I don't know," answered Michael. "Afraid to take a chance on anyone else except Bonnie, and a few others."

"Like sheep," I said. "How about the boys? Who were the popular ones?"

"Oh, those Fremont twins. Those boys think they are so smart," said Michael enviously.

"Yes," said Molly, "the girls are just crazy to get them for partners. Of course they would never notice me, and I never saw them dance with Betty." (The girl who gave the party.) "She's not hot-cha. They, or that bunch of girls, never looked at her. None of these boys danced with her."

"Why does she invite them then," I said, "if they will not notice her?"

"Oh, because she thinks she can get in with them, I guess," said Molly.

"She never will," said Michael. "How about Orville Granger, and Jack Simpson, and other boys that graduated from Grammar School, and who were so well liked?"

"Oh, they weren't there. They are never invited around. They aren't hot-cha. They seem so different now, they never speak," said Molly.

"But Molly, you should speak first. You know it's your place."

"They never look at me any more," said Molly. "They seem so different."

"Well, you can always manage to say hello, and smile, Molly," I said. "Try to be friendly." (Molly was so shy, I knew she had suffered much from it during the last year.)

A Party For the Shy

"How would you like to give a party here?" I said.

"I wouldn't," said Michael.

"I would try to make it friendly and I believe every boy and girl would have a good time. Wouldn't you like to give one, Molly?"

"Well," she said slowly, "I guess so. Please don't have any hot-cha girls."

"Nor hot-cha boys," said Michael.

"Agreed," I said. "Let's make it a party for the shy, and the children who haven't been so popular, and let us make everyone have a good time. Molly may give the party, and if she would rather we can send the invitations through the mail. Mark them R. S. V. P."

"Mother, please don't have dancing! I know that most of the boys just hate it." said Michael.

"Well suppose we have games part of the time," I said. "I can arrange some fine ones, and dancing just at the last. You can say on your invitation just that, 'Games —Dancing.'"

"I will choose the boys first," Molly said, "I can easily think of the girls. Let's see, there's Neville Billings (he is so quiet)."

"Isn't he the boy who got the highest marks in the class?" I interrupted.

"Yes," said Molly, "and Lyle West. He surely isn't hot-cha, but he is surely a whiz in mathematics. And Alan Tabor, he's awfully quiet, but he's very bright. It's odd, but in this case, so many of these shy boys are very bright."

The Returns Come In

Molly sent her invitations out to seven boys and seven girls, and waited for the answers, at least from the boys. The girls answered pretty promptly. And then R. S. V. P.'s began to come from the boys, young masculine voices over the telephone. I could tell from the tenseness when they asked for Molly that it was an ordeal. One mother told me afterwards her boy thought he could never get up the courage to telephone, and when he did, I happened to answer the telephone, and he said simply and very quickly, "I can come to Molly's party. This is Lyle West. Goodbye."

I taught Molly to respond cordially over the telephone, "I am very glad you can come," or "I'm so sorry you can't come." We planned everything for the party minutely.

And then Molly had her party, and the children came. The little girls looked as sweet as June brides in their long formals (they did so enjoy wearing them), and the boys shy and bothered as June grooms. No hot-chas!

The games started immediately. We had arranged to score and progress with Chinese Checkers. Two boys and two girls had chosen numbers, and were at each table. Every youngster was enjoying himself thoroughly, and a prize of a box of candy went to a boy and girl after three rounds. Then a visit to the dining room for punch. (I told the boys to get the punch for the girls.)

Laughter As an Icebreaker

Then we had the funniest game. Molly called the game "Going to the Fair." It was an adaptation of the old "Honeymoon Game." A suitcase with funny hats and funny coats and scarfs was brought into the room and a boy and girl (partners were arranged beforehand) opened the suitcase, put on the things, went to the Fair (in the other room) came back, put the things in the suitcase and each couple timed. The prizes, small souvenirs from the Fair, went to Neville Billings and Nancy Stewart, who were the quickest in spite of their laughing. In fact everybody was acquainted and happy, and Michael told me on the side the party was "swell"—didn't expect it to turn out like this, but what about the old dancing, wouldn't that spoil everything?

Refreshment time came, and the refreshments were so simple—no dishwashing, too. Ice cream bars on paper plates, a fruit drink, and little baskets of candy.

Drawing For Partners

Then came time for dancing. Quickly we pulled the rug back (Michael had waxed the floor beforehand) and turned the radio on. They had time for seven dances, and every dance was arranged for partners with drawing and matching, and several funny little ways —and the happy looks on their faces showed there was no embarrassment here. When Michael came over once to help me with the radio he whispered, "Say Mom, it's not bad—it's swell."

"I had the best time I ever had in my life," said one little girl earnestly to me as they were leaving.

"I danced every dance," said another little girl looking me straight in the eye.

"Molly, you know how to run a party, I had a fine time," I overheard Lyle West tell Molly.

And then afterwards one of the boys' mothers said, "My boy came in and woke me up to tell me what a good time he had."

The Parents' Part

All these comments and more filled my heart with real thrills. I was so happy for these dear shy boys and girls. A little planning, a little thinking, a little time spent, that was all, and we had created a perfect party, with a congenial group.

I heard Molly ask Michael afterward, "Do you think some of those kids thought our house good enough, Michael? You know Frances Taylor has such a beautiful home."

"Sure it is," answered Michael. "It has four walls, a floor and a ceiling. That's all they need for a party isn't it?"

"And the right spirit," I added.

M. G. W.

A Unit on Fairs Both Medieval and Modern

While Each Grade Gained in a Knowledge of Geography and History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Santa Rosa, Calif.

Not so very long ago, principals of elementary schools were often heard to boast that they could walk down the corridors of the schools over which they presided, and, with watch in hand, tell the awe-struck visitors exactly what learning process was going on behind each closed door.

Except for a few strongholds of the old order, that day is passed. Each school room is now full of happy surprises, as learning twines itself around present and past events, following the avenues of childish interest.

In the case I am reporting, a group of bright-eyed, intelligent teachers agreed among themselves to use the San Francisco Fair as the basis of their year's study. They wanted the children to know a great deal about the beauties and wonders displayed at Treasure Island. Because our school is not far from the Exposition, there was every possibility that all would get to the Fair at least once.

A unit of work for each grade was planned using the Fair in San Francisco as the theme, and you should have seen the result at the close of school in June. The work began with a study of the present fair, and much good came of the study. The children, however, were not content with a casual explanation of the idea behind fairs. They wanted to know how long people have been having fairs; how they originated; did other countries have fairs; truly a school teacher has to know everything.

The Kindergarten decided they would have a Toy Fair. With the help of a very kind janitor they made some shelves, and here they placed the things they made in their work period. Dolls, wooden animals, pictures. The exhibits changed regularly, and only the best were displayed, and the big idea governing fairs was enacted by these five-year-olds daily.

Fortunately (or unfortunately) the primary grades knew a song about fairs. "I went to the Animal Fair, the birds and beasts were there," so their school year was one long search for creatures small enough to house and look after in the school room; caterpillars, turtles, beetles, fish, frogs, toads, silkworms. The little natural scientists learned a great many interesting things about their exhibits, and think how they can apply this knowledge to similar displays at the "Fair."

Tribal Gathering

The Third Grade had been promised a study of Indians, so, fair or no fair, that promise had to be kept. Soon they began asking, Did Indians have fairs? Could we have an Indian exhibition. Indian dances, contests, and games were featured, and we hope the Third Graders retained the idea of the peace promoting qualities of tribal gatherings.

The Fourth Grade was studying California History, and you would have thought that a California Exposition would have caught their fancy. As it happens, we have some romantic and beautiful reminders of the old Spanish Days within easy driving distance of our school, and this class did a really clever job in working out a Spanish Fiesta, costumes and all.

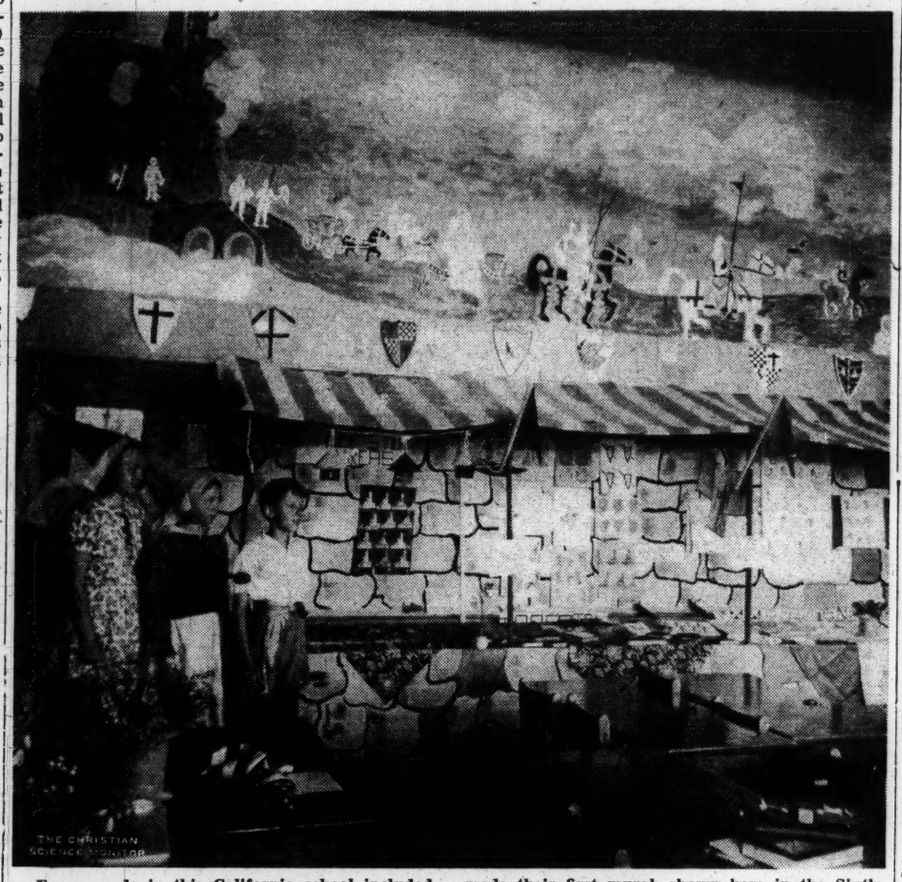
The Fifth Grade, facing the requirement of obtaining some knowledge of United States history and geography, looked to the annual state fairs for inspiration. It was an excellent way really to learn the products of each state, if anyone cares about such things. State Fair exhibits began to blossom all the way around the room. Blue ribbons emphasized the most characteristic features of each state. Everything was worked out with glue and paste and cardboard and clay, and the will to make a thought visible.

And They Made Their First Mural

Every visiting teacher exclaimed, when she saw these ingenious "Fairs": "What an easy way to teach geography!"

The Sixth Grade took the old Guild Fairs and Medieval Tournaments, with booths showing the ancient crafts—candle making, wood carving, block printing, weaving, etc. The little teacher finally overcame her distaste of getting paint on the walls, and the class made their first mural: a fair tournament of the Middle Ages.

Marian Gregg



Every grade in this California school included some sort of Fair in its year's work. The sixth took the old Guild Fairs and Medieval Tournaments, with booths showing the ancient crafts. And they made their first mural, shown here in the Sixth Grade Room above the Fair Booths. It depicts a Fair and Tournament of the Middle Ages and grew out of their reading and exploration.

Fine Museum Habitat Groups Shown In Third-Dimension Illustrations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Teachers and parents of children in the elementary grades and junior high school may like to hear of the book "Indian Children of the Eastern Woodlands," with the third dimensional pictures in it. It is a very readable set of authentic American Indian stories and legends from the Central Algonkian (Ojibway), Iroquoian, and Eastern Algonkian (Delaware) groups, illustrated and decorated with pen sketches, and including some songs and games. These stories, which depict the life of American Indians, are told by Cornelia H. Dam, curator of the educational section of the university museum, University of Pennsylvania, and edited by Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. The decorations are by Frances Hall. Several third-dimension pictures, to be viewed through a cardboard ortho-scope which one finds tucked into a pocket inside the front cover, makes the book of unique educational interest. Additional ortho-scopes may be secured for 39 cents a dozen.

These "orthovis" books, and there are now several, enable the child, looking through the ortho-scope at a specially drawn and colored illustration, to see it as if it were a museum diorama. Without the ortho-scope one sees only a meaningless out-of-focus effect of line and color, but through the "glass" one sees an Indian family in a cave shelter, a lion family in its natural habitat, or a museum exhibit of monkey folk, as if in three dimensions. It is an interesting development in visual education, and within its limits may have great value in home and school. Of the several books of this sort now available, each containing a generous supply of these third-dimension illustrations we list a few. They are published by the Orthovis Publishing Company, Educational Publishers, Chicago.

Indian Children of the Eastern Woodlands	$1.50
The Animal Kingdom (19 illustrations), edited by Field Museum	$1.00
The Bird Kingdom (19 illustrations), edited by Field Museum	$1.00
The Foot Print series, by H. B. Harte of the Field Museum; Third-dimension illustrations of Field Museum groups including the Lion, the Deer, Monkey, etc.,	ea. 50c

At Kindergarten by Peter's Invitation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is in answer to your request for reports on visits made to schools during American Education Week. Peter, who is five, had brought home an invitation to attend his kindergarten class on Monday, so I went off to school with him that morning.

There were about 15 mothers present for the entire morning, and other parents arrived later, including several fathers, until I counted 26, a very fair number, I thought, for the forty-odd children in the kindergarten.

Peter had not given us much in the way of specific description so some of the morning's activities were a surprise to me. The first period was given to "news." The teacher asked if any children had any news to tell. Various children related their adventures at the zoo and driving into the country. One little boy had some picture cards to show and another one had a book to hold up. The mothers lined against the wall were amused and entertained by the originality of the children's impressions. "My grandma has no little girl," remarked one little girl gravely.

During this time I noticed that my Peter contributed nothing to the news, though he had gone driving on Sunday and on Saturday had been taken to the Library and the Art Institute. The next morning therefore I gave him some designs he'd made by sticking colored gummed paper to black cards to take to school, and he told me later that he had shown them to the class. Another morning he took a book which the teacher read to the class.

A period of free play followed the news, and children were allowed to use modeling clay, paints, crayons, scissors, books, housekeeping toys, blocks, and woodworking tools. The teacher had suggested making vegetables or fruit for a vegetable stand. At the close of the period certain children were chosen to clean up the tables and floor, put away the materials, etc.

We noticed, and the teacher told us, that they loved to scrub the tables and would in fact scrub the floors if allowed to. After the clean-up was completed checkers were chosen to inspect the tables, floor, and equipment. I reflected that I might be able to use this idea at home also.

Observations and criticism of finished work were next in order, and these were very interesting, being given in a spirit of impartial judgment. All comments were received cheerfully, and the finished vegetables were placed at the vegetable stand.

Toward the middle of the morning there were two minutes devoted to rest, with eyes closed and hands folded. I decided we might very well do this at home sometimes.

All during the morning, I noticed, the children were allowed to talk, but not shout, to stand up and sit down and walk about as they liked. They were never told to stop shuffling their feet or twisting in their chairs. The teacher never raised her voice and her manner was at all times patient, courteous, and calm. She said "I beg your pardon" as if the tiniest pig-tailed mite were another adult. I was impressed by the uniform good behavior of the entire group. There was no showing off and none of the self-consciousness I had expected the presence of parents would produce.

The games period was interesting in the fact that only a short time was given to each game. Simplicity was the keynote; there was no competition in these games.

Several mothers stopped to speak to the teacher, as I did, on the way out. Knowing that she needed to have lunch at that time I did not try to hold a real conversation. Other times when I have gone to the school for Peter I have tried without success to discuss him, his personality and problems, with her, but have always found her busy and I cannot help but feel that she is not ready for such a talk. We read and hear so much about knowing your child's teacher and discussing him with her that I am a little disconcerted by this attitude. It isn't really important, perhaps, because Peter has no real difficulties. I would just like to have the teacher's impersonal, impartial observation of the child's reactions. Perhaps there is more I could do to help him be a contributing member of the group. Now I feel as if I should not ask the teacher to give me of her time—which is, of course, her own after school hours. Have any other parents faced and met this situation?

(Mrs.) W. V. D.

The Parent

A Saturday Column

When Mother Sings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A singing mother is a great asset in the home. It does not matter if her voice is not suitable for concert hall or radio, or if she cannot reach all the high notes in best coloratura style. What matters is that her singing surrounds the child with an atmosphere of content and light-heartedness. A mother who sings while she works lifts care and strain from her own heart and gives her child a valuable sense of security. He may find that strange things happen in the world outside, and even in the home there may be incidents that trouble and confuse him, but he unconsciously concludes that nothing can be very bad or too hard when mother sings.

One mother found that when Betty Ann was getting tired or inclined to be unreasonable, a gay little song worked much better than scolding or commands. The child responded to the soothing sound and obedience came much more easily and quickly. In times of tension between children playing and working together, when little voices rise too shrilly and faces flush, a mother coming into the room and sitting down to sew and sing, or humming some song the children know, clears the air wonderfully; and before they know it, the children are singing instead of quarreling.

It Means More Than You Know

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The door opened and seven-year-old Johnny, home from school, called, "Moth-er."

"Come here, John," Mother replied. "I have something to tell you."

When the little boy stood beside her she said, "Did you know, John, that it's just about the sweetest sound I ever hear, when that door opens and I hear someone call, 'Moth-er.'"

"Is it?" The little face beamed as he went to his play.

The next day as Johnny was leaving for school he looked up eagerly to Mother and said, "You'll have that 'sweetest sound' again today."

Mother was puzzled for a moment. What did he mean?

"Don't you know," said Johnny, "what you said yesterday about the door opening and someone calling, 'Moth-er'?"

Noted School Now A Co-operative

Fairhope, Ala.

Continuing a pioneering tradition, Marietta Johnson's School in Organic Education recently inaugurated what is believed in Fairhope to be the only co-operative school enterprise in the United States. The six men and eight women members of the faculty will share equally the entire work of the school and will divide equally any monies available after running expenses are paid.

Determination to carry on the ideals of Marietta Johnson prompted the action of the faculty by vote last June. During the summer, preparations for the opening of the 33d year of the school have tested this novel experiment in educational administration.

The faculty are not alone in this venture. The town is contributing light and water free; the single-tax colony continues its contribution of the beautiful 10-acre campus, rent free; the business men have appointed a committee to help support the school; and the parents are contributing money, work, and produce.

Felt through the whole venture is the stimulation of a truly democratic undertaking. The democratic spirit of the administration parallels a long-standing tradition of equality and informality in the classroom. The educational world has recently been asking the question—"How can we teach democracy?" Marietta Johnson would say, "We must live democracy."

Her Children Win the Hearts of All!

She Is Called An "Exceptional" Mother Yet, "Anyone Can Use My Secret," She Says!

NO WONDER Mrs. McAndrew is always called a "remarkable mother" wherever she takes her children. Bobbie and Nan have that lovable well-mannered charm that makes them walk straight into the hearts of everyone. They are much more than merely "nice" or "well-behaved." They have unusually alert, imaginative minds. You somehow get the feeling that their beautiful manners have resulted not so much from training as from their own warm, generous instincts. They also show marked natural leadership with other children their own age.

Here is what Mrs. McAndrew says:

"It thrills me to see how instantly people are attracted to Nan and Bobbie. But I can't claim the credit for myself. I never taught school . . . or took any kind of a course in child training. But I did realize that what happened to my babies during the first few years would be the greatest influence in their whole lives.

"My husband and I knew that a definite plan of development for mind, character, disposition and personality was essential. So we set out to find the best 'ready-made' plan in existence. Our choice, after thorough investigation, was 'My Book House.' And anyone who knows Bobbie and Nan doesn't need to ask if I feel we chose *right!*"

And now—A New "My Book House"

The new "My Book House" is a carefully graded plan of child development. 52 countries contributed their best literature for this plan. By easy stages, the new "My Book House" leads the child's mind through consecutive stages of development, sowing the seeds of culture *early* and making the "right" so attractive that the "wrong" has no appeal.

You'll appreciate, too, the newest feature of "My Book House"—the non-glare, pastel-tinted "Eye-Ease" paper on which it is printed.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	606,480
1939 volume to date	245,203,566
1938 volume to date	270,817,198

Narrow Price Movements In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Narrow price movements ruled in today's somewhat sluggish stock market proceedings.

While there were fractional gainers in virtually all groups, minor losses were plentiful.

Dealings, slow at the opening, slackened further at the start of the final hour.

A shade higher at one time or another were Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Kennecott, General Electric, Loft, Union Carbide, N. Y. Central, and Texas Corp.

Inclined to hang back were Westinghouse, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, American Telephone, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, du Pont and American Can.

Traders found little change in either the optimistic domestic business picture or the foreign war front and the tendency was to step lightly in the matter of new commitments.

Scandinavian Bonds Tumble

Scandinavian bonds tumbled today on another wave of selling resulting from the Russian invasion of Finland.

While most corporate loans drifted in a mixed market, some wide losses were recorded in the Scandinavian lists. Helsingfors 6½s were off 5½ at 53½ on sale of two bonds. On the next sale it broke 10 more to 43½.

Down 1 to more than 2 were Norway 6s, Norway 4s, Copenhagen 4½s and Denmark 6s.

In the corporate divisions, minor gains were registered in American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe general 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and National Dairy 3¾s. Portland General Electric jumped nearly 2.

Off fractions were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Telephone 5s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

U. S. Treasury loans were mixed and narrow.

Crowley Offered The Chairmanship Of Standard Gas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said he had been offered the chairmanship of the Standard Gas & Electric Company, a billion dollar utility holding company.

Mr. Crowley said he had not decided whether to accept, and said he would not comment further on it until he talks with President Roosevelt, probably early next week.

Standard Gas & Electric, with headquarters in Chicago, controls utility systems in 20 states and Mexico.

Mr. Crowley, 50, and a resident of Madison, Wis., has been chairman of the FDIC since Feb. 15, 1934, shortly after the corporation's formation.

As the $10,000-a-year head of this Federal agency, he has been the chief guarantor of approximately $60,000,000,000 that Americans have deposited in their banks.

In New York, Victor Emanuel, chairman of the Board of Standard Gas, issued the following statement:

"The Board of Directors of Standard Gas & Electric Co. has conferred with Leo T. Crowley, now chairman of the FDIC, and has asked him to accept a place on the Board of Directors of the company made vacant by the recent passing of Benjamin L. Allen, a director.

"It is contemplated that if Mr. Crowley accepts this place on the Board of Directors he will become chairman of the board and Mr. Emanuel will become chairman of the finance committee. No other changes in the Board of Directors or the company's executive officers are contemplated.

"Mr. Crowley has taken the tender under consideration. B. W. Lynch continues as president."

Paine Is Found Guilty Of Fraud and Conspiracy

NEW YORK (AP)—Stephen Paine, prominent investment banker, and three co-defendants have been convicted of mail fraud and conspiracy in the alleged looting of three investment trusts of $1,000,000.

The Federal jury deliberated 35½ hours before finding Mr. Paine guilty. The other three—S. Leo Solomont and Thomas W. Morris, Boston attorneys, and Howard F. Hansell, Jr., Canadian stockbroker—were convicted seven hours earlier.

Mr. Paine faces a possible maximum penalty of 52 years in prison and $30,000 in fines. His co-defendants can be imprisoned 62 years and fined $34,000 each.

The government charged the four men looted Burco, Inc., bond and share trading corporation, and Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware by purchasing control of the trusts with money advanced by Mr. Paine and then using the investment trusts' own securities to repay Mr. Paine.

The prosecution contended stockholders lost $1,000,000 in the shuffle.

The jury recommended mercy for Mr. Paine, whose only profit, government officials said, came indirectly in brokerage commissions on the transactions and interest on the loans.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	66½	66½	66½	Dec 1
56⅛	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	N'v 30
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	N'v 29
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18½	18½	18½	N'v 30
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	2	56¼	55⅞	55⅞	
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 29
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec 1
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	5	15¼	15	15	N'v 30
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	3	21½	21½	21½	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	172¾	171¾	172¾	+1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	13½	12¾	12¾	Dec 1
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 1
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+1¾
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	9	37⅜	37	37⅜	Dec 1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	15	14¾	15	N'v 30
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
40¾	16¾	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	Dec 1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	36	35¾	36	— ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	2	11⅜	11	11⅜	Dec 1
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	44½	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	4	110½	110	110	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	175	175	N'v 29
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	31	31	31	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	50	49⅛	49⅛	+1
25½	13⅛	Am Ch & C (1g)	3	22½	21½	21½	N'v 30
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	126	126	126	N'v 30
8¾	5	Am Colortype	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	Dec 1
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Dec 1
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	20⅜	20	20⅛	Dec 1
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	25¾	25½	25½	Dec 1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	N'v 30
48½	27	Am-Haw SS (1)	9	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	3	33½	32¾	32¾	N'v 29
55⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	6	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec 1
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	21	21	21	N'v 30
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	58	58	58	+2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
51⅛	21⅛	Am M & Metal	7	3½	3⅛	3½	N'v 30
40⅛	24⅜	Am Metal (1)	1	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	115	115	115	N'v 25
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	17	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80a)	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
49	28	A P&L $5pf (4k)	4	43⅜	42½	43	— ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	13	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	5	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	69½	69½	69½	N'v 30
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (⅛e)	5	11¾	11¼	11½	N'v 30
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	3	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅞
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	N'v 29
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¾
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	2	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	5	12¼	12	12¼	Dec 1
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	20	19¼	20	+1
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	N'v 27
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Dec 1
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	10	168⅛	168¼	168⅜	— ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (3)	3	80	79⅞	80	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	82	81¾	81⅞	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146	146	146	Dec 1
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	92½	91⅞	91⅞	N'v 24
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	15	9½	9	9½	+ ⅝
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	48¾	46¾	48¾	+3½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	N'v 30
40	20¾	Anaconda (11⅜g)	14	31⅛	30¾	30¾	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	N'v 30
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	4	22¾	22½	22½	Dec 1
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	5	21½	21½	21½	N'v 30
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	5	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Dec 1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	104⅛	103¾	103¾	N'v 30
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	8	6	6	6	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	47½	47½	47½	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	5	38½	38	38	
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
10½	5⅝	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 30
103⅜	78¾	Assd Dry Goods	9	8⅝	8½	8½	Dec 1
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	76½	76½	76½	N'v 28
38	30	Associates In (2)	3	71½	71½	71½	Dec 1
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	1	253¾	253¾	253¾	+ ¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	58	57½	57½	Dec 1
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Dec 1
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 1
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	108½	108⅛	108⅛	N'v 27
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec 1
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅜
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	64	64	64	N'v 30
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 30
			9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
30½	14¾	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	3	15½	14¾	15	Dec 1
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	15	15	15	
13	6	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	N'v 29
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	8	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	N'v 30
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	+1
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 30
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	5	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	6	22⅛	22	22⅛	Dec 1
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Dec 1
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Dec 1
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	10	79⅞	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf(7)	1	17½	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅜
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	80	79⅞	80	+ ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	26	26	26	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	6	22⅜	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 30
23¼	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	23	23	23	N'v 29
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	5	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	4	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 30
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Dec 1
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	7	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	22¼	22	22	
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50	49½	49½	N'v 30
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec 1
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	12½	12	12½	Dec 1
12¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	N'v 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	46	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
47½	39	Bkly-Man Tr pf	13	49	47¾	47¾	
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	Dec 1
41	31⅜	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	N'v 29
25⅛	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	8	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	5½	5½	5½	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	31¾	31½	31½	Dec 1
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
7¾		Bush Teminal	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	6	12½	12⅜	12½	Dec 1
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅞	14	14	N'v 30

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	21¼	20¾	21¼	Dec 1
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (⅜g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	1	14	13¾	13¾	N'v 30
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	39	39	39	
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	Dec 1
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	6	24½	23¼	23¼	Dec 1
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	68	67¼	67¼	— ¾
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	3	53¼	53	53	
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (1½a)	13	25	24¾	25	
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	Dec 1
5½	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6	6	6	N'v 22
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	8	9	8¾	8¾	Dec 1
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—1⅜
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	19¼	18½	19¼	N'v 29
30	17	Cham P&F(1.0g)	4	24	24	24	Dec 1
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	17½	17½	17½	N'v 29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	5	42	41½	41½	— ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	1	28½	28½	28½	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 30
13⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 1
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	12	12	12	Dec 1
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	½	½	½	Dec 1
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 24
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	N'v 28
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec 1
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 1
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 1
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
13½	5	Childs Co	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	32	84⅜	84	84½	
147⅜	9	City I & F (1.20)	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec 1
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	4	4	4	4	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	30¾	30½	30½	Dec 1
39	20⅜	Clev Graph B(1)	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	2	46	45¾	45¾	
37¼	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	11	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅜
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	119	119	119	Dec 1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	+1¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
37½	20¼	Colgate-P p.. (6)	3	105⅜	105	105⅜	N'v 27
24⅞	11⅜	Collins & A (1)	6	31	30	30⅝	Dec 1
24⅞	14	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
24¾	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
9	5¼	Col Br B (1½g)	4	23	22⅜	22⅜	Dec 1
91	74½	Col Gas & El	19	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	85	85	85	Dec 1
30½	16	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
96	73	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Dec 1
57	38¾	Colum Ca (4½g)	5	92	92	92	N'v 30
109⅜	98½	Comi Credit (4)	8	46¼	45¾	45¾	
60	42	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 28
110½	103¾	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅜
16	8⅝	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
2⅛	1¼	Coml Solvents	15	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
72½	45¾	Com'th&South	51	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
31⅜	25⅝	Com&Sou pf(3)	3	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
8⅜	5	Com Ed (1.80)	24	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Conde Nast	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec 1
8¼	5	Con-Nairn (1a)	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
32¾	15½	Congress Cigar	1	8	8	8	Dec 1
9⅜	5⅝	Cons Aircraft	10	27	26⅜	27	Dec 1
11	4⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 1
35	27	Cons Cop (.30g)	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
108½	101¾	Cons Edison (2)	43	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
2½	1	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¾
12⅝	7¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	N'v 29
7⅞	4⅝	Consol F pf (1k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 1
97⅛	65	Cons Laundries	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 1
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	19	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2	2	2	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	101	101	101	N'v 29
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	Dec 1
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 1
100	87½	ContB pf(10½k)	1	98	98	98	+ ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	5	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	4	7⅜	7	7	N'v 30
38¾	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
51½	18⅜	Cont Motors	19	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	10	23½	23	23½	+ ½
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	29	29	29	Dec 1
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	4	63⅞	63¾	63¾	+ ¾
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Dec 1
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec 1
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16

Commerce and Finance

Retail Trade Well Ahead of 1938—Holiday Buying Looms Large

Business and Industry

Allied Buying Prospects In U. S. Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although British and French commissions are now settled in New York offices, just how much buying they will do is yet to be determined, according to the magazine Steel. However, credits ranging up to $7,000,000,000 are known to be available if necessary.

There is no indication, the magazine continues, that large purchases of basic materials will be made immediately. From the outset, the war has been regarded as an economic struggle and both commissions are expected to be extremely judicious in their purchasing. It is no secret that the British, especially, will depend upon the Empire for supplies to the full extent of its resources.

Purchases outside the Empire will involve products not available or which cannot be had for sufficiently early delivery. France does not have as rich an empire, and, comparatively speaking, probably will buy more than England. As an example, France placed a huge tonnage of copper, largely with American-owned companies, while Britain bought from her empire.

One of the first acts of the British commission in the United States was to place a $24,000,000 order for airplanes last week with an American plane builder.

It is not yet clearly indicated whether the group of buyers coming over will include steel experts. In fact, according to reports here, major steel purchases will be made in London. These reports were substantiated in a measure by the purchase last week of 750,000 to 800,000 tons of iron and steel scrap through the British Iron and Steel Federation in London.

According to reports in the trade, France has placed a moderate tonnage of high grade steels for early delivery. France does not appear as a large prospective purchaser of steel as such, but more so in the form of manufactured products. More than anything else France probably requires coke, and large tonnages have been bought here. Like the belligerent trading of world war days, France and Germany are reported exchanging ore and coke via Belgium.

Both England and France have purchased a large amount of equipment here. In fact, these purchases have eclipsed well-publicized Russian orders for many months.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 11
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Aircraft Orders Now More Than Half Billion Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Substantial further orders from Britain and France for aircraft, received since the lifting of the export embargo, have probably raised the total of unfilled orders well above the half billion dollar mark, according to a survey by the Standard Statistics Company. While no official figures are available and the companies report their backlogs only at irregular intervals, it is believed that orders totaling around $200,000,000 were received from the Allies within a few days of the passage of the amended neutrality legislation.

Exports of aircraft, practically all military, this year will be around $100,000,000, against $62,000,000 in 1938. Prospects for 1940 point to the doubling of the 1939 figure.

In addition to the export orders, United States government plans will play a big part in the expansion of the aircraft industry over the next year or so.

Backlog Half Billion

Most aircraft companies make their order backlogs public only at irregular intervals, and in a number of cases, only the larger orders are announced. Moreover, announcements of orders are frequently delayed. The figures below are carefully compiled from all available information, but it should be recognized that they are no more than rough estimates. Probably more than half the total represents Allied military planes.

	Unfilled Orders — End of 1938 Fiscal Year	Estimated Current
Aviation Corp.	E$1,200,000	$7,000,000
Bell Aircraft	3,675,000	7,000,000
Boeing Airplane	14,895,000	25,000,000
Consolidated Aircraft	2,797,000	16,000,000
Curtis-Wright	E30,000,000	110,000,000
Douglas Aircraft	*22,501,000	78,000,000
Grumman Aircraft	3,500,000	4,000,000
Lockheed Aircraft	33,321,000	30,000,000
Martin (Glenn L)	13,903,000	63,000,000
No. Am. Aviation	10,915,000	‡27,000,000
†Republic Aviation	.....	10,000,000
Sperry Corp.	E20,000,000	40,000,000
United Aircraft	17,464,000	115,000,000
Total, 13 Co.'s	$174,181,000	$532,000,000

*As of Nov. 30, 1938. †Formerly Seversky Aircraft. ‡Excludes possible orders received since removal of embargo. E-Estimated.

U. S. Military Orders

Under legislation enacted in April, 1939, the United States Army Air Corps is to be built up to between 5,500 and 6,000 first-line planes not later than June, 1941. This compares with an earlier goal of around 2,300. Actual strength of the Air Corps at the time of this legislation was about one-third of the established goal.

The Navy program has called for building up the air arm of that service to 3,000 first-line planes within a few years; the Navy air fleet had reached about 2,000 planes early in 1939.

Even these programs, which were laid down before the outbreak of the war, would mean a substantial volume of business for the aircraft and parts manufacturers, as by the time the goals were achieved, a substantial potential replacement business would already exist.

With Europe at war, a substantial stepping-up of both the Army and Navy air programs is expected. Congress will be asked to authorize an increase in the Navy's goal to 6,000 planes, to be reached within a few years, and the Army's to perhaps 8,000 or 9,000 planes.

The regular Army appropriation for the 1939 and 1940 fiscal years was increased by $170,000,000 for additional aircraft, and all of these funds were obligated by late 1939, with deliveries to extend into 1941. If the expected increase in the goal is authorized, deliveries on previously-placed contracts for both the Army and Navy will doubtless be speeded up.

In the several years preceding 1939, combined Army and Navy purchases of airplanes, engines, and equipment averaged little over $50,000,000 a year, but the total will be several times this figure under the revised program, even without allowing for the further increase in the goals of the two services. In contrast to less than 1,000 military planes produced by the aircraft industry annually in the years before 1939 (including both United States and foreign government business), the industry can count on minimum yearly replacement orders from the United States Government alone of about 3,000 planes to maintain a combined Army and Navy fleet of 14,000 to 15,000 first-line planes.

AAA Expenditures In 4 Months of '39 Total $245,440,627

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that its expenditures, including benefits paid farmers under crop control programs, totaled $245,440,627 during the first four months of the current fiscal year.

Texas led all states with farmer payments of $34,677,924, while Iowa was second with $22,788,540.

Administrative costs, exclusive of those of local farmer committees, were $6,035,990, including $4,071,837 in salaries.

Among the state totals of AAA expenditures were:

Alabama, $7,673,553; Arkansas, $8,820,000; Connecticut, $42,105; Florida, $1,241,461; Georgia, $8,712,717.

Louisiana, $10,290,322; Maine, $165,573; Massachusetts, $55,649; Mississippi, $8,480,348; New Hampshire, $34,870; New York, $375,721; North Carolina, $4,758,552.

Puerto Rico, $4,482,708; Ahode Island, $7,739; South Carolina, $5,470,424; Tennessee, $4,179,356; Vermont, $108,704; Virginia, $1,155,759.

Government Issue Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that American investors asked for more than $6,000,000,000 worth of Government bonds Tuesday when the Treasury offered $500,000,000 worth for sale.

The Treasury head said that the huge amount of subscriptions indicated the financing was "entirely successful" and meant that the bond market, apparently, had recovered from the unsettling effects of the European war.

Casings Shipments Top 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association estimated shipments of automotive casings in October amounted to 5,187,942 units, a decline of 7.7 per cent from 5,621,088 units in September, but more than 25 per cent ahead of shipments in October, 1938.

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CCC Extends Loans on 1939 Stored Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced an extension of grower loans on 1939 wheat stored in commercial elevators and warehouses, under which the obligations will not become due until April 30, 1940.

Originally, such loans were to mature seven months after being made. The maturity date on some was as early as February 1, 1940.

As originally stipulated, loans on wheat stored on farms will mature April 30, 1940, but the corporation said it was probable that borrowers would be given an opportunity to extend their loans another year in areas in which farm-stored wheat, in good condition, might be carried through summer months without the risk of loss from insect infestation.

The corporation said that all wheat which might be acquired by it as payment for grower loans would be held until such time as it may be sold in "an orderly manner" for not less than the loan value plus interest and storage charges, or transferred to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for sale in export channels or distribution among relief families in the form of flour.

The corporation said it proposed to carry sufficient quantities of the loan wheat to cover the nation's domestic requirements until the size of the 1940 crop is determined. Drought conditions in the Southwest this fall have caused serious damage to the winter wheat crop.

On November 28, it said, 161,165,242 bushels of 1939 wheat was stored under loans, of which 130,708,761 bushels were in commercial storage and 30,356,481 bushels were sealed in bins on farms. The amount lent on the wheat totaled $112,795,691.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Wage rates are steadily moving upward. An extra shilling a day has been awarded to dock workers; 30,000 workers in the women's garment trade have been given a 10 per cent war bonus on existing piece and time rates; the Mineworkers Federation has accepted an offer of an extra 8d. a shift for men and 4d. a shift for boys, which over the whole country will cost about £5,500,000 a year; the Jute Trade Board has granted a 7½ per cent increase in wage rates immediately, to be followed by a further 5 per cent in January; and in some textile centers an increase has been made of 2s. per week for men and 1s. 6d. for women workers.

There are of course many workers who have suffered a loss of earnings through unemployment due to economic dislocations caused by the war; but there are vastly more who as a result of full work and higher wage rates are earning considerably more than before the war. The number of workers affected by such increases as are mentioned above must be well over two millions already.

Inflation Signs Watched

There is a real apprehension in the minds of many commentators on our economic situation that these rises in wage rates, which have generally been related to some measure of an increase in cost of living, may be the first signs of a serious inflation. There must inevitably be some wage rate increases during war, just as we may be certain that there will be many increases in prices, and that some firms will make handsome profits. The rise in wage rates that has already occurred is not very large, and to an unknown extent has been accompanied by a rise in production.

The decisive factor in controlling inflation is not whether a rigid stand is made against such increases, or whether, for example, a rigid rule is made to control another part of our economy by preventing price increases. The decisive influence is the general economic and financial policy of the Government.

So far it is difficult to measure what that policy may be, since no general picture was given by the last budget, and such indications as have been given since that budget shed little light on a general policy.

Replacement Cost Rule

It appears to be Treasury policy, in relation to the operation of various commodity controls that have been set up under Government order, that calculations of costs of commodities for the purpose of fixing a maximum control price shall be made with raw materials priced at replacement cost. One of the largest items in such replacement cost is the cost of freight, and so far freight rates have not been controlled.

Thus, for example, English newsprint manufacturers secure some of this pulp from Scandinavia. Scandinavian pulp mills use English coal, of which the price has risen considerably due to higher transport costs from England. And these higher freight rates operate a second time when the pulp is carried to England.

It is clear that since so much of England's requirements are brought here by sea transport, uncontrolled freight costs may be a most powerful element in creating an inflationary movement of prices, and that movement descends upon us all the more rapidly when a governmental control fixes maximum prices (which immediately become actual prices) based upon replacement costs of materials used in production.

Need Import Schedule

What is needed to secure efficient use of our shipping is a complete schedule of goods which we must import, and an allocation of appropriate amounts of tonnage to each commodity according to its importance. The problem is not solved merely by ordering, for example, that wheat must have priority, and turning all tonnage over to wheat until the desired amount is imported, and then turning to the next item on the list. The whole problem must be worked out on a comprehensive basis, and freight rates must be controlled.

An example of the sort of problem created by uncontrolled freight rates is given by the iron and steel industry. On Nov. 1 steel prices were increased by about 10 per cent. The cost of imported materials for the industry has been driven up by rising freight rates; imported ore for example has risen by about 75 per cent in price, due to higher freight rates.

The extra 10 per cent on prices is to be used to create a fund to compensate steel producers for this rise in cost of imported materials. Domestic costs entering into the cost of steel are also rising, and it may be anticipated that pressure will increase for further price increases.

The Board of Trade Journal continues to publish its monthly returns of retail trade, one of the few statistical series to avoid being a war casualty. The figures have been published for September of this year, which show interesting comparisons with September of last year, the month of the crisis which led to low figures for sales of clothing and household and furnishing goods and to high figures for sales of food in Central and West End London.

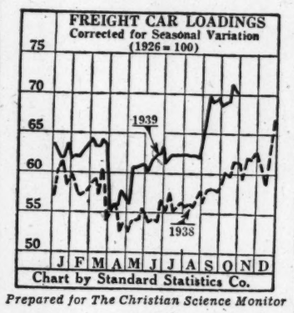
Retail Sales Higher

In this September the average daily value of retail sales was 13.9 per cent higher than for September of 1938. Food and perishable goods sales were 11.7 per cent higher and other merchandise 16.4 per cent higher than a year ago. The geographical distribution of sales showed the marked effects of the movement of population due to evacuation.

Total sales were 12.3 per cent higher in Scotland, 20.4 per cent higher in the North East district, 20 per cent higher in the North West, 23.7 per cent higher in the Midlands and South Wales, 26.2 per cent higher in South of England, 1.9 per cent higher in suburban London, but 27.5 per cent lower in Central London and the West End. The value of retailers stocks, at cost, was 1.3 per cent lower than a year ago for non-food merchandise, but 20.9 per cent higher for foods.

Returns of overseas trade for September show substantial declines compared with a year ago, due to the expected influence of the delay inherent in forming a convoy system, to the commandeering of ships to transport the Expeditionary force to France, to the three weeks' closing of the Mediterranean, and the putting off of all German and most Scandinavian trade. Total imports, by value, for September were 33.4 per cent less than for a year ago; British exports 42 per cent less; re-exports 41.3 per cent less; and the excess of imports over exports 21.5 per cent less.

Carloadings Top 1938 by 15 P. C.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Standard Statistics Company index of freight carloadings, which has compared favorably with a year before with the exception of a brief period last April, is now some 15 per cent above the 1938 level.

Commodity Prices Drop Fractionally In Week of Nov. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined fractionally during the week ended Nov. 25, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. Three of the 10 major commodity group indexes showed decreases, says the report, three advanced and four were unchanged.

Wholesale prices of raw materials, influenced by higher prices for farm products, raw jute, cocoa beans, and raw silk, averaged 0.1 per cent higher. The group of semimanufactured commodities decreased 0.1 per cent and finished products continued downward with a drop of 0.2 per cent.

Industrial commodities, that is, "all commodities other than farm products and foods," remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive week.

Market prices of farm products reversed the trend of the preceding week and rose 0.4 per cent, primarily because of higher prices for grains, cotton, eggs, oranges, lemons, and sweet potatoes. Lower prices were reported for calves, hogs, live poultry (Chicago market), flaxseed, pea beans, and wool. Average wholesale prices of foods, on the other hand, dropped 0.4 per cent because of lower prices for flour, dried fruits, meats, coffee, lard, sugar, and vegetable oils. Higher prices were reported for butter, fresh mutton, bacon, and cocoa beans.

Commodity groups	from Aug. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 18	Oct. 28	P.C. changes to Nov. 25
		1939	1939	1939	
All commodities		79.0	79.1	79.2	+ 5.6
Farm products		67.6	67.3	67.2	+10.6
Hides & Leath'r prods		104.2	104.3	105.5	+12.5
Textile products		75.8	75.6	75.2	+12.5
Fuel & lighting mtls		74.8	74.8	74.6	+ 2.2
Metal & metal prods		96.1	96.1	96.3	+ 2.8
Building materials		92.9	92.9	93.0	+ 3.6
Chemicals and drugs		77.4	77.8	77.9	+ 4.3
Housefurnishg goods		90.0	89.7	89.3	+ 3.4
Miscellaneous		78.2	78.2	77.4	+ 7.0
Raw materials		72.3	72.2	72.1	+ 9.2
Semimfg articles		81.9	82.0	82.9	+10.1
Finished products		82.3	82.5	82.5	+ 3.8
All cmds other than farm products		81.6	81.7	81.9	+ 4.9
All cmds other than farm prods & foods		84.4	84.4	84.3	+ 5.0

Insurance Firms Being Sued On Conspiracy Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 — Morris and Sam Siegel, co-partners in the Policy-Holders' Advisory Council, today filed a $750,000 damage suit in the State Supreme Court against the Metropolitan and the Prudential Life Insurance Companies, the advertising firm of Young and Rubicam, Edwin C. Hill, the radio commentator, and eight other individuals of charges of a conspiracy to drive the council out of business.

The defendants are charged with conspiring to force the Siegel concern off the air and to put it to such expense that it cannot continue in the business of advising clients in insurance ways.

The complaint alleges that the Metropolitan attempted to drive Morris Siegel off the air through threatening libel suits against stations that carried his broadcasts, while the Prudential was accused of harassing the Siegels by encouraging and assisting clients to bring civil and criminal complaints against them. Young and Rubicam were noted as the advertising agency that handled Edwin C. Hill's Metropolitan broadcasts during which he is alleged to have attacked insurance counselors.

Structural Steel Bookings Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders booked by the structural steel fabricating industry during October dropped to 112,097 tons from the revised September total of 121,357 tons, the American Institute of Steel Construction estimated. In October last year books amounted to 154,756 tons.

October shipments also fell off from the previous month, amounting to 129,321 tons against 140,828. However, this compared with 105,032 tons in October, 1938.

Retail Sales 6 to 12 P. C. Over Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's retail trade expanded along seasonal lines this week, Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly survey.

Total volume was estimated at 6 to 12 per cent ahead of the similar 1938 week.

"Buying in newly opened Christmas departments," the agency said, helped lift sales volume.

"Consumer attendance in large stores was said to be showing more impressive gains over last year than actual dollar purchases. Clearances attracted unusual numbers of shoppers.

"Merchants continued to note a moderate improvement in the size of the average sale compared with last year; slightly higher prices and the increased interest in better quality merchandise were factors in the development.

"In many stores, good volume in home furnishings departments more than took up the slack in turnover of some apparel lines.

"Small home appliances, particularly toasters, irons, percolators, and grills were in heavy demand for gifts. Occasional furniture moved briskly, with expanded credit facilities mentioned as an important factor in the heavier buying. Merchants continued to note a moderate improvement in the size of the average sale compared with last year; slightly higher prices and the increased interest in better-quality merchandise were factors in this development.

"The largest relative improvement was recorded for cities in the East, which had an average gain of 9 to 16 per cent. For the Pacific Coast, the advance again was less than 3 per cent.

"New orders arriving in wholesale markets were chiefly fill-ins for immediate selling. Merchandise for Spring continued in demand but volume was not large, and buyers showed a tendency to avoid further commitments where goods had already been ordered up to last year's amount. Distributors reported that delivery requirements were being given more attention than possible price rises in the advance orders now being received."

Pennsylvania Road Pays New Jersey '39 Taxes in Full

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Although a recent Federal court decision ruled that indicted railroads should not pay more than 60 per cent of their taxes until the state revised its assessing methods, the Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania-Reading lines have paid their 1939 taxes in full. The Pennsylvania paid $4,967,285 and the Pennsylvania-Reading, $608,466. Taxes are due from all roads Dec. 1.

These two lines have made it a practice to pay in full during the nine years railroad taxes have been involved in appellate proceedings, in a letter to the state comptroller's office, they made clear they were paying in full subject to any rebates a successful conclusion of the litigation might bring the railroads.

The New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad paid $141,759, approximately half its 1939 levy. Other roads, participating actively in the appeal litigation, have made similar payments, most of them approximating 60 per cent of the State's levies.

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Creators of

Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

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IVES FAMOUS GUAVA JELLY and FINE PRESERVES

Created from select fruits with meticulous care—direct from tropical Miami to you.

Guava Jelly, Papaya-Pineapple Preserves Florida Conserve, Pecan Stuffed Kumquats, Grapefruit-Strawberry Preserves, Tangerine Marmalade.

Net Wt. ranging from 11 to 12 oz. each, depending on product.

Shipped anywhere in U. S., Express Prepaid $4.00

Send us addresses with check or money order, and prompt attention will be given orders. Shipments guaranteed.

Howard Preserving Co., Inc.

On Biscayne Boulevard a 111th Street

P. O. Box 223, Little River Station MIAMI, FLA.

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JOHNSON FRUIT CORP.

Shippers of Florida Tree Ripened Fruit
Established 1912

Full box 90 lbs. Grapefruit and Oranges $7.00
Half box 45 lbs. Grapefruit and Oranges 4.00
Half box 45 lbs. Miami Special 6.00

Contains assortment of citrus fruit, shelled pecans, crystallized fruit, Tropical jellies and marmalades

Prices include Express Charges prepaid. We specialize in mail orders.

P. O. BOX 696 MIAMI, FLORIDA

Government Debt Is Now Only $3,200,000,000 Under Limit

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury, after analyzing its debts and this week's large borrowings, found today it could borrow approximately $3,200,000,000 more before reaching the statutory debt limit.

Half a billion dollars of the Treasury's borrowing power was used up Tuesday in the sale of 2 per cent 9 to 11-year bonds, an operation which Secretary Henry Morgenthau acclaimed as a success because bidders for the bonds asked for more than $6,000,000,000 worth.

The compuation of how much borrowing power was left was necessitated by the fact that the statutory debt limit fixed in 1917 is not exactly the $45,000,000,000 figure commonly mentioned by officials.

Unused Borrowing Power

The 1917 law, it was disclosed, merely limited the Treasury to borrowing $45,000,000,000 more than was already owed on securities issued under previous acts. The computation showed that $613,869,597 of the present debt represents pre-1917 obligations which are not involved in the $45,000,000,000 limit. Substracting this amount from the $41,296,505,674 debt the Treasury owed before this week's half million borrowing, the Treasury still had $4,317,363,923 of unused borrowing power.

From this figure must be substracted the $500,000,000 borrowed this week and also an estimated $615,000,000 of debt which will be created automatically in connection with previous sales of Baby Bonds. The Baby Bonds grow in value every six months, and officials said they must reserve part of their borrowing power to take care of this growth.

How long the remaining $3,200,000,000 borrowing power will last, officials appeared unwilling to predict. Some estimates, however, indicate that about $2,000,000,000 of it may be needed to finance the deficit for the remainder of the current fiscal year, or until June 30, 1940, and reports from some officials indicate that the next fiscal year's deficit may be roughly $2,500,000,000.

The President and Mr. Morgenthau have indicated in recent weeks that, sooner or later, Congress must either increase the debt limit, levy new taxes, or cut down expenditures.

Federal Credit Good

Whatever the decision, Mr. Morgenthau told reporters, the Government's credit seems to be as good as it was before the war administered a severe shock to financial markets.

He pointed that although the Treasury borrowing had increased the supply of Government securities in the market, a factor normally causing price declines, the bond market had gone up since the financing was announced Tuesday.

That the revival of financial confidence was even broader, he said, was shown by the fact that a Colorado utility company successfully floated a $50,000,000 bond issue on the same day as the Treasury offering.

Because the bidders for the Treasury bonds asked for several times the amount of bonds the Treasury wanted to sell, they will be awarded a pro rata share.

First, however, the Treasury will fill in full the subscriptions of a special class of small investors, who were promised 100 per cent allotments if they asked for less than $5,000 and were willing to wait 60 days for bonds. The waiting period was designed, Mr. Morgenthau said, to make sure that real investors, rather than speculators, would get this preferential treatment.

Mexico and U. S. Extend Period To Fix Land Claims

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mexico and the United States agreed to extend until May 31 of next year the period for adjudication of claims of American citizens whose agricultural properties in Mexico have been expropriated since Aug. 30, 1927.

Mexico paid $1,000,000 last May as the first settlement of the claims.. A bi-partite claims commission, with one Mexican and one American member, was originally scheduled to complete its examination of claims by May 31, of this year. The date was extended at that time, however, until Nov. 30. By the new agreement, it is extended another six months.

Claims affected are limited solely to expropriated farm lands. Americans whose agrarian properties had been seized were understood to value these at about $10,000,000, but Mexican authorities asserted the value was lower.

Gift Apparel to the Fore!

It's Christmas time at BLACH'S

FAIR AND SQUARE FOR HALF A CENTURY

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Everything For Your Car

Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service and
Goodrich Safety Silvertown Tires
Gasoline—Oil
Accessories—Radios

Goodrich Silvertown, Inc.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Biggest $5 Worth of Gift for a MAN

Sterling Silver Comb and Brush Set

Husky boar-bristle set in handsome sterling silver back; rugged comb trimmed in sterling... $5

Packed in Gift Box

BROMBERG'S
218 N. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

The kind of ties that make a man call you blessed!

Nor-East TIES 1.00

Crush them—twist them—knot them—not a wrinkle! The ties that THE MAN IN YOUR LIFE is hoping you'll give him for Christmas.

Store for Men, first floor

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY

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AUTHORIZED SALES and SERVICE | HOUSE OF SERVICE SINCE 1908

BUICK CADILLAC CHEVROLET | PONTIAC LA SALLE

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QBW **SMART MERCHANDISE**

Reasonably Priced

WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS

Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

NAM to Urge Reexamination Wage-Hour Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — When Congress meets in January, it will have before it an appeal by the National Association of Manufacturers to reconsider the Federal Wage-Hour Law and its administration with a view to making changes in the Act to eliminate nine "outstanding objections" which the Association holds "have become evident during the first year of practical operation under the law."

The action was taken by the employment relations committee of the Association composed of 89 industrialists which made it clear their organization was, and has been, vigorously opposed to so-called sweatshop labor conditions whether represented by excessively long hours of employment or unduly low rates of pay.

"However, after the first year of operation of the Federal Wage-Hour law, it is self-evident that the law needs careful reconsideration," the appeal to Washington says. "Furthermore, it is now becoming evident that the law, as construed and administered, is economically unsound in many fundamental respects."

The nine objections the Association's committee found to the law was, briefly, that: (1) it is being used as a mechanism for controlling wages and salaries far above the statutory minimum; (2) it ignores many instances in which flexibility of hours of employment is essential and desirable from the standpoint of employees; (3) it is defective in failing to provide exemption from maximum hour standards during periods of emergency affecting an entire community or section; (4) it tends to destroy ambition and initiative on part of employees by restricting educational opportunities which may be made available by employers for the training and advancement of employees; (5) seriously interferes with the development of skilled employees by limiting application of exemptions authorized for learners and apprentices.

Also (6) the criminal and civil penalties provided in the law are coercive and place each employer in a serious dilemna; (7) attempts to define "regular rate of pay" have disrupted established business practice, caused immeasurable confusion and represent an apparent desire on the part of government to regulate all wages under the guise of regulating overtime compensation; (8) regulation of minimum wages and maximum hours should not be left to the whims of administrative discretion, and (9) there are definite indications that the law may obstruct normal re-employment and increase cost of production without any commensurate increase in industrial efficiency.

A. W. Hawkes, President of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J., is chairman of the employment relations committee. The committee based its report on many months of study covering a wide range of employment problems and policies, announcement said.

Chrysler's Nine Months Net Equal To $7.22 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Chrysler Corp., whose plants have just reopened following a 56-day shutdown due to labor trouble, declared a dividend of $1 a common share. In the two preceding quarters, the company paid dividends of $1.50 each.

The motor manufacturer reported net profit for the first nine months of this year of $31,403,118, or $7.22 a common share, compared with $6,671,878, or $1.53 a share, in the like 1938 period.

The earnings were not affected by the labor difficulty, all of which took place in the fourth quarter.

The latest dividend is payable December 23 to holders of record December 9.. This brings total payments this year to $5, compared with $2 a share in 1938.

The company's indicated net profit for the September quarter was $6,057,347, or $1.39 a share, compared with $962,279, or 22 cents a share, in the like 1938 period and $13,707,481, or $3.15 a share, in the quarter ended June 30, 1939.

Auto Production For Week Gains

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated the current week's production by automotive plants at 93,638 cars and trucks. The increase over the 72,520 units of the previous week was attributed to resumption of five-day work schedules following the Thanksgiving holiday and the fact that "some final assemblies were run off in Chrysler plants" which had been closed by a labor dispute.

This week a year ago production was 97,795 units.

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.52	14.30
March	14.80	14.81	14.68	14.68	14.75
June	15.10	15.13	14.99	14.99	15.05

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Close
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	1.91	1.93	1.91	1.92	19.2
Wld Mar. No. 4	1.56	1.58	1.56½	1.58	1.56½
Wld May No. 4	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.58½

Japanese Prices Advance While Trend in U. S., Britain Is Down

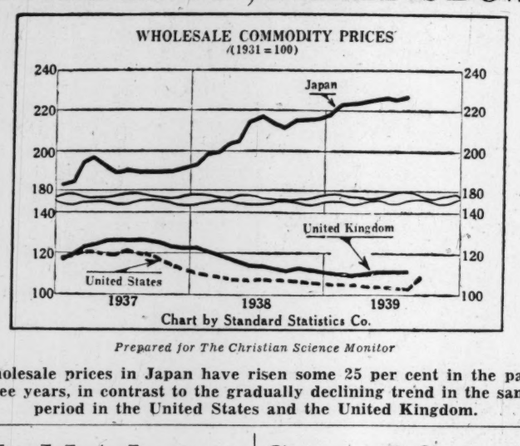

Chart by Standard Statistics Co.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wholesale prices in Japan have risen some 25 per cent in the past three years, in contrast to the gradually declining trend in the same period in the United States and the United Kingdom.

World Adopts A Policy Of Saving Wheat

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—After three months of war in Europe, the world today has come to a policy of conserving its apparently ample wheat supplies whereas before Sept. 1 it was plagued with an overabundance of the bread cereal.

This transformation in a quarter of a year is the result of several wartime developments. Thus, with hostilities spreading, prices of wheat in the world's largest market are now above the war boom September highs—at the best level in almost two years.

The September invasion of Poland was accompanied by a wave of speculation that lifted wheat 20 cents a bushel within a week. After that, the lagging war and evidence that there would be no immediate great foreign demand for U. S. wheat, at least under present circumstances, tempered bullish enthusiasm and the war boom fizzled. Prices reacted. Then, other factors came into play.

The worst drought on record overspread the U. S. winter wheat zone in the Southwest, giving the 1940 crop an unusually poor start. Experts believe that on the basis of current conditions one of the smallest harvests of winter wheat in years can be expected.

In the southern hemisphere conditions almost as serious developed. Too much rain and frosts reduced Argentina's crop so that latest estimates range from 200,000,000 bushels down in contrast with last season's harvest of 336,000,000 bushels.

The recent wave of sea disasters in the European war zone is believed to have resulted in loss of some wheat, particularly from the Southern Hemisphere. This week, Europe re-entered the North American market on the biggest scale since the war began, taking approximately 15,000,000 bushels from Canada, including 1,000,000 barrels of flour. Most of this was bought by Great Britain.

In view of all this, while there is still a big supply of wheat in the world and production of a large crop in 1940 is possible, there is less emphasis in grain trade circles on "burdening surplus." Chicago prices advanced this week 2⅞ to 4½ cents a bushel, December contracts rising to a close yesterday of 92⅝-¾, highest since the end of 1937 and highest for any contract since March, 1938. On Aug. 31, before the German smash into Poland, December wheat sold at 68⅛ and on Sept. 7, at the peak of the war boom, at 89¼.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 2

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.90¼	$3.89½	$8.2397
Cables	3.90¼	3.89½	8.2397
France—franc	.0221	.0220	*
Belgium—belga	.1652	.1650	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2243	.2242	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2309	.4537
Norway—krone	.2272	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Hungary—pengo	.1760	.1760	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0365	.0365	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†‡	.2310	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1650	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3015	.3015	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2450	.2438	*
Shanghai—dol	.0737	.0795	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4600	.4600	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4984	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8760	.8650	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2080x	.2080x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close year ago
Wheat			
December	93	92⅝-¾	63-63⅛
May	89¼-¾	89⅛-¼	65⅞-66
July	86¾-½	86⅜-½	65⅞-¾
Corn			
December	53⅛	53⅛	47
May	54½	54½-¾	50½-⅝
July	54⅜	54⅜-¾	51⅜-½
Oats			
December	39⅛	39⅛	26⅝
May	37½	37¼	27⅜
July	....	33¼	27⅜
Soy Beans			
December	1.08	1.07¾	75½
May	1.07¾	1.07⅜	77¾
July	....	1.05¾	78⅜
Rye			
December	55½	55¾	40¾
May	56⅞	57	44¼
July	....	56¾	45
Lard			
December	5.87	5.87	6.82
January	6.02	6.02	6.92
March	6.50	6.50	7.37
May	6.62 -	6.65	7.52
July	6.77	6.80	7.75

Control Crops Or Lose Cash, Farmers Told

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers who plant more of the major crops in 1940 than the production goals set by the Agriculture Department will be subject to stiff deductions from government cash subsidies.

Each farmer will receive planting allotments, but he will be free to comply with or ignore them. However, only those who plant within their allotments will be eligible to share in the $725,000,000 authorized for farm subsidies.

A cotton farmer will be eligible for soil conservation benefit payments at the rate of 1.6 cents a pound on the amount of cotton he normally produces on his cotton acreage allotment.

For example, a farmer with an allotment of 10 acres and a normal production of 200 pounds an acre would receive payment on 2,000 pounds of cotton, or $32 if he planted no more than 10 acres. However, if he planted 13 acres, he would be subject to a penalty of 4 cents a pound on the normal production of the excess three acres, or $24.

Thus his benefit payment would be but $8. Excess plantings of four or more acres would make him ineligible for payments.

In the case of corn, the soil conservation rate will be 10 cents a bushel on the normal production of the individual farmer's acreage allotment. The penalty for overplanting will be 50 cents a bushel.

A corn farmer with an allotment of 100 acres and a normal yield of 30 bushels an acre would be eligible for $300 in benefits. If he seeded 110 acres, his penalty would be $150, thereby reducing his subsidy by half.

The wheat compliance rate will be 9 cents a bushel, and the penalty rate for overplanting will be 50 cents a bushel.

The compliance and deduction rates, respectively, on other crops include: rice, 6.5 cents and 65 cents a 100 pounds; peanuts, $2.50 and $30 a ton; potatoes, 3 and 30 cents a bushel.

The penalty rate on all types of tobacco will be 8 cents a pound.

In areas outside the cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat and rice belts, farmers will receive general soil-depleting acreage allotments. These allotments may be used for planting any of the major crops. Farmers complying with the allotments will be eligible for benefit payments at the rate of $1.10 an acre. The penalty for overplanting will be $8 an acre.

In areas subject to serious wind erosion, farmers will be penalized $3 an acre for plowing up native sod or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established. Likewise, a penalty of $1 an acre will be deducted from payments when farmers in areas of serious wind and water erosion fail to carry out conservation methods recommended by local farmer committees.

Excess Reserves Drop $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks declined $30,000,000 to $5,140,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 29.

Excess reserves have been going down for several weeks due to a combination of technical financial factors.

The board also reported that the government investments of the 12 federal reserve banks declined $41,000,000 during the week because the banks failed to replace that amount of treasury bills which matured and were paid off by the treasury.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 2

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83½
8.00	Bos Edison	148	147¼	147¼	147
5.00	Bos Elevated	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅝
..	Bos & Me pr pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
..	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
..	East Gas&Fuel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
..	Esat G&F pf	20	20	20	20¾
..	E Gas&Fltpr pf	40⅝	39½	40⅝	38½
..	East M SR 1 pf	60	60	60	60
..	Int'l But Hole	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
..	Isle Royale	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
..	Mass Ut As	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1.15	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4	4⅝
4.50a	NE Tel&Tel	124½	124	124	124½
..	North Butte	56c	51c	51c	60c
.40a	Reece But H	18	18	18	18
.40	Shawmut As	11	11	11	11½
..	Un Cop L&M	10c	10c	10c	10c
2.50	Un Shoe M	81⅛	80¾	81⅛	81
..	Utah M&T	55c	55c	55c	57c
..	Venez Hold	2	2	2	2

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	10.17	10.18	10.07	10.09	10.07
January	10.11	10.14	10.06	10.06	9.92
March	9.92	9.95	9.80	9.84	9.84
May	9.67	9.69	9.57	9.59	9.56
July	9.36	9.39	9.25	9.27	9.24
October	8.95	8.98	8.88	8.92	8.50
Spots 10.28.					

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
6	3⅜s 43-40 June	102.20	102.20	102.20
8	3¼s 45-43	109.13	109.12	109.13
20	3¼s 52-49	111.10	111.10	111.10
1	2½s 53-49	104.20	104.20	104.20
3	3s 55-51	109.10	109.9	109.9
1	2⅞s 60-55	106.12	106.12	106.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s 64-44	108	108	108

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¼s 44-42	104.6	104.6	104.6
6	Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	79	79

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000		High	Low	11:50
15	Am & For P 5s 2030	61½	61½	61½
4	Am IG Chem 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103½
3	Am T&T 5½s '43	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
12	Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
10	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1	Arm Del 4s '57	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Arm Del 4s '55	99	99	99
27	AT&SF 4s '95	106⅞	106¾	106¾
5	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
3	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96½	96⅜	96½
8	A C Line 1st 4s '52	75½	75	75
1	A C Line 4½s '64	62¼	62¼	62¼
4	A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
1	Aub Auto cv 4¾s '39	42	42	42
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	24¾	24¾	24¾
3	B&O cv 4½s '60	16½	16⅛	16⅛
6	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	16¼	16	16
1	B&O 1st 4s '48	63	63	63
3	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	57	56⅞	57
5	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	45⅜	45½	45½
4	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
27	Beth Stl 3½s '52	106½	106⅛	106½
3	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100	100	100
3	Boston & Me 5s '67	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
3	Boston & Me 4¾s '61	43¼	43¼	43¼
1	Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
20	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	81⅞	81	81⅞
60	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	83	82¼	83
5	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	39	39	39
1	Can Sou 5s '62	86	86	86
4	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4¼s'55	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	101	101	101
21	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2	Can Pac 4½s'60	70⅛	70	70⅛
23	Can Pac 4½s'57 F	61⅛	60½	60½
1	Cen Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
1	Cen New Eng 4s'61	40	40	40
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	51	51	51
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
11	C&O 4½s '92	123½	123½	123½
1	C&O 3½s '96 D	98¼	98¼	98¼
12	C&O rfg 3½s'63F	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	CB&Q 4½s '77	79½	79½	79½
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90½	90½	90½
28	CB&Q 4s III '49	100	100	100
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	19	19	19
5	Chic Gt West 4s '59	23½	23½	23½
4	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
11	CMSP&P 5s ja)50 2000	2	1⅞	2
4	CM&SP 4½s '89C	25½	25	25
4	Chi&NW 6½s'36	15½	15½	15½
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9	8⅞	8⅞
15	CRI&P rfg 4s'34	6	6	6
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	5	5
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	CCC&StL 4½s'77	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1	Clev Un Term 5½s'72	90½	90½	90½
10	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80½	80½	80½
5	ClvUnTerm4½s'77C	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	Col&So 4½s'80	36½	36½	36½
9	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104	104	104
11	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104	104⅛
31	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	123¾	123½	123¾
6	Con Edis 3¼s'46	107⅛	107	107
3	Con Edis 3½s'56	108	108	108
1	Consum Pow 4¼s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109	109	109
6	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29⅞	29¾	29¾
6	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62¼	62¼	62½
10	D & R G 4s '36	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
19	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
5	D & R G West 5s '78	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	14½	14½	14½
26	Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	14⅜	14½
1	Erie cv 4s '53 A	19	19	19
3	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106	105½	106
31	Fla E Cst 5s '74	83¾	83¾	83¾
8	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	56	56	56
6	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106	106	106
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70	70	70
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105	105	105
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¼	101	101¼
2	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
24	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	32½	33

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	146.44	31.74	25.14
Net change	—.10	—.11	—.06
Previous close	146.54	31.85	25.08
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.17

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Hud & Man frg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
6	Ill Cen 4s '53	44¼	44	44¼
6	Ill Cen rig 4s '55	46	46	46
6	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¼	44¼	44¼
5	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46¼	46¼	46¼
1	Indpls & Lou 4s '56	10½	10½	10½
4	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	99⅝	99½	99½
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73	73	73
10	Interb R Tr 6s '32	32	31⅞	32
33	Interb RTr rfg3s'66ct	74¼	73⅝	74¼
32	Interb RTr frg 5s '66	74½	73⅝	74½
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14½	14	14
5	Int Paper 6s '55	94½	94½	94½
13	Int T&T 4½s '52	43¼	43¼	43⅝
15	Int T&T 5s '55	47	46½	47
1	K C South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
1	K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	K C Term 4s '60 reg	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Kans G & E 4½s '80	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2	Ky Ind 7 4½s '61 st	88	88	88
10	Kresge Found 3½s '47	105½	105½	105½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	34½	34½	34½
5	Leh Val HTermbs '54	41½	41½	41½
1	Leh Val 5s2003 asd	18	18	18
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003	16	16	16
4	Len Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
9	Louisin & Ark 5s '69	83½	83¼	83¼
10	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	108½	108¼	108¼
10	Loud'n 4½s 2003	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10	Louis & N un 4s '40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	77	77	77
1	Manh Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	42	42	42
2	Man Ry 2d 4s 2013	42½	42½	42½
1	Marion St 5s 6s '47	67	67	67
4	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1	Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	29½	29½	29½
14	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	20	19¾	20
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29½	29⅛	29⅛
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	16½	16½	16½
18	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	13	13	13
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13½	13½	13½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Mont Pow 3½s '66	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36½	36½	36½
4	Mor&Essex3½s2000	39	39	39
8	Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	107½	107½	107½
5	NashCha&StL 4s '78	68⅛	68	68
4	Nassau Isl 4s '51 ct	41½	41½	41½
1	Nassau El 4s '51	42	42	42
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Natl Steel 3s '65	101½	101½	101½
1	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	74¾	74¾	74¾
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	67½	67½	67½
18	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	59¾	60
18	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	53	53
6	NYC 3¾s '46	76¼	76¼	76¼
3	NYC cv 3¼s '52	59	59	59
5	NYC&HR 3½s '97	77	77	77
2	NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	55½	55½	55½
1	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜
4	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17¾	17¾	17¾
2	NYNH&H 4s '56	15½	15½	13½
2	NY Steam cv 5s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	NYS&W gen 5s '40	6	6	6
1	NYW&Bost 4½s '46	4¼	5	5
1	Norf & W 4s '96	121⅜	121	121
1	Nor Am Co 3¼s '54	106	106	106
5	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	55	55
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047	47½	47½	47½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	66¼	66¼	66¼
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106	106	106
2	Ontario Tran 5s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	47	47	47
5	Pen Co 4s '63	101	101	101
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108½	108⅜	108⅜
30	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	107¼	106¾	107
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Pen RR gen 4½s65	100½	100⅛	100½
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	71	71	71
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87¾	87¾	87¾
23	Phelps Dodge 3½s52	109	108⅝	109
6	Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
9	Pitt Coke & Fr 4½s 52	98	98	98
3	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	44	44	44
61	Portl Gen2E 4½s 60	82	79¾	82
1	Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	52	52	52
15	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5	Prov Sec 4s 57	4½	4½	4½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Readg 4½s 97 A	71¾	71¾	71¼
3	Republic Steel 5½s 54	107¼	107	107¼
5	Republic Steel 4½s 56	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
6	Richfield Oil 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
5	StLIM&SthR&G 33	57	57	57
10	StLSF 5s 50 ct	9½	9½	9½
18	StL2SF 4½s 78	9	9	9
1	St L SW rfg 5s 90	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	SA&A Pass 4s 43	56¼	56¼	56¼
2	San Aant Pub Svc 4s63	107½	107½	107½
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
18	Shell Un 2½s '54	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
1	Socony-Vac 3s'64	104	104	104
5	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5	So Bell T&T 3s '79.	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	So Cal Gas 4s '65	110	109⅞	110
8	Sou Pac 4½s '68	40¼	49	49
7	Sou Pac 4½s '81	49⅛	48¾	49⅛
8	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¼	65¼	65¼
7	So Pac cit 4s '49	46⅛	46	46
3	So Pac 3¾s '48	55¼	55	55
5	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50	49¾	49¾
2	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	81	81	81
2	South Ry 6½s'56	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
6	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
24	Std O NJ 2¾s '53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Studebaker cv 6s '45	95	95	95
9	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	105¾	106
22	Third Ave aj 5s '60	14¾	14½	14⅝
3	Third Ave 4s '60	51	51	51
1	Un El Mo 3½s '62	108	108	108
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115½	115½	115½
10	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	US Steel 3¼s '48	106	106	106
1	Utah P&L 5s '44	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
3	Util P&L 5s '59	81	81	81
2	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	9½	9½	9

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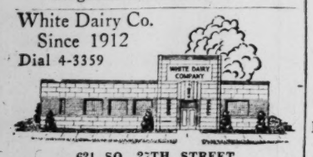

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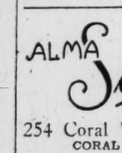
201 Main Street Phone 9214



THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store for Men and Women
Foot comfort and fashion
Fitted by experts
104 S. BEACH STREET

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

TONY'S QUALITY GROCERIES
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Phone 507 We Deliver
JONES SAUSAGE
WESTERN MEATS

AKRAS LADIES' SHOP
Daytona Beach Fashion Center
Exclusive gowns, coats, sport suits, moderately priced. Nelly Don, Georgianna, nationally advertised lines. Vanity Fair and Gold Stripe, Holeproof Hose.
110 South Beach Street

ARTHUR H. SCHMITT
Jeweler
Successor to Rowe's
618 Ocean Boulevard (Seabreeze)
Opposite Clarendon Hotel
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Firestone ONE-STOP SERVICE
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Zaun Equipment Co.
Grass Seed—Fertilizer
Lawn Equipment and Supplies
LAWN MOWER SERVICE
Sharpening and Repairing
J. E. DeBEVOISE, Service Mgr.
520 Riverside Phone 7-7484

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. L. KETCHUM
Waterproofing and Painting
Monad Paints and Varnishes
1405 Biscayne Boulevard
Phones:
3-6485 2-6537

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

For electrical wiring, service and repairs, also General Electric ranges, refrigerators and all household appliances—see
NATE BAUER
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH
TITLE COMPANY
37 N E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FERTILIZERS FREE DELIVERY
Everything to Keep Your Dog Contented and Happy
HUGHES SEED STORE
SEED—INSECTICIDES
Bird, Cat and Dog Supplies
116 SOUTH MIAMI AVE PHONE 3-2121

Modern **CLEANERS** *and* **LAUNDRY**
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

W. M. Martin Electric Co.
Contractor-Dealer
Frigidaires—Ranges—Water Heaters—Wiring and Repairs
3462 Main Highway Coconut Grove
Phone 4-2925

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 8-4981

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

Oil and Machineless Waves
Our Specialty
JEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
2767 S. W. 27th Ave. Phone 4-5162
MRS. CLAUDE C. HOSE
Open Evenings by Appointment

CUMING'S
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS MODERATELY PRICED.
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
108 S. E. First St. Phone 3-4921
Sixteen years in Miami

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
15 N. E. 17th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

KLINE'S
Food Center
3322 N. W. SECOND AVE.
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8-45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Young Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Helping Visitors Find Homes and Apartments
Suitable to Their Needs
FOR RENT OR FOR SALE
is something we do well
CLARENCE C. HALL
Member MIAMI BEACH BOARD OF REALTORS
2329 Collins Avenue Miami Beach, Fla.
Roney Plaza Hotel Bldg. Phone 5-3391

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933
Serving on Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"

Gasoline and HC GASOLINE Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

ROBERT C. HABIG
Specializing in
Miami Beach Real Estate
Personal Service
20 Years in South Florida
605 Lincoln Road Phone 5-6368

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH

Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
432 First Street North

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE 1-1254 93 5TH AVE.

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MAAS BROTHERS
for FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie. W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

HATCH'S
is your
COMPLETE FASHION STORE

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES & PRYOR STREET

Remodeling
SALE
Nationally Known Men's and Women's Shoes Reduced!
BYCK'S
Temporary Location
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Sixth Annual
"KNOW YOUR ARITHMETIC SALE"
— Now On —
One Half Your Down Payment (up to 50% of Your Purchase) Returned to You in Free Furniture.
WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE CO.
MACON, GA.

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

Joe Kbell
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 2-0275
We Specialize in Making Special Shoes
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing — Work Called For and Delivered

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

(Continued)

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

Marnez Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Three Perry Street, West
Telephone 4396

MASON, INC.
Lithographers
Stationers — Printers
18 West Bryan Street

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the Cheapest but the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White! It's just come from the
DICK'S LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
PHONE 7101

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to 'Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS (Passy) Madame HEBRAS, 8 rue Gavarni. Haute Couture. Comes to your home Transformations. Dresses from Frs. 400.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W C 2 England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND — Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. VETTERLI, Oberaach, Thurgau.

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alésia, 14e; professeur de violon, solfège; diplômée Conservatoire de Paris; élèves privés.

Europe

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den H A A G
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS
A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22578

BRANDSTOFFENHANDEL
A. H. de ROO
Fahrenheitstraat 253
Telefoon 33 71 17 Giro 37 385
(Coal)

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N. Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Vårtavägen, Stockholm Tel. 60.48.05

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes.

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

STOCKHOLM

(Continued)

NORRLANDSGATAN 1
Tel. 10 58 35
All kinds of Swedish and foreign Chocolate, also our own make.

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken Linoleum
(Carpets)

SCHUHGESCHÄFT
Straumann
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

BASEL

W&S LEINEN
BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.443

Bureaumaschinen
Revisionen Reparaturen
auch auswärts
Farbbänder, Kohlepapier
H. REBER
Solothurnerstr. 41, Basel Tel. 2.03.54
(OFFICE MACHINES)

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel
(Electrician)

PAPETERIE
Schwestern Eckenstein
Güterstrasse 244
(Stationery)

NAVILLE & CIE
Stationery, Books
Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Untere Heubeng 12—Tel. 2.59.82
(Painter)

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
(Drug Store)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9—Tel. 2.70.30
(Pressing and Tailoring)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hossmann & Rupf
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 1-3
Feine Parfumerien sind willkommene. Geschenke.
Leading House for Novelties

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhofplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Meltonian Cream for Good Shoes
Shoes made to measure
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
All repairs at moderate prices
WALLGASSE 6 TEL. 32.638

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tavelweg 38
Kolonialwaren Conserven
WERNLI BISCUITS

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Hotelgasse 8 Tel. 34.281

Miss Bigler teaches
ENGLISH
Tel. 3.52.52 Hallwylstrasse 34

SEE NEXT PAGE

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Modern House and Kitchen Utensils

Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sports Articles at moderate prices.

at

CHRISTEN

MARKTGASSE 28

OSWALD BERGER

Au Depart

Berne, Spitalgasse 33

The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites

Repairs

J. ZUBERBÜHLER

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear

Swiss Embroideries

Dresses Blouses

Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

FRANZ ROHRER

SATTLER und TAPEZIERER

Ittigen — Papiermühle emphiehlt sich für neue Betten, Polstermöbel, Couch & Ottomanen

Umänderungen und Reparaturen prompt

Material. Billige Preise

GERBER-SCHONTAL

Dyers and Cleaners

KLEIDERFARBEREI und CHEMISCHE REINIGUNGSANSTALT

Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58. Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 21.597

SILKS VELVETS

NECKTIES

Stockings

SeidenJucker

am Theaterplatz, Bern

Buchler

QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE

KRAMGASSE 71

Shoes for everybody in the family.

Comestibles

Colonialwaren

GROCERIES

W. WYMANN

69, Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol

Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.

Berne Zurich

The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO, GRAMMO.

Tuning and Repairing Service

Schmidt Flohr

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

ZWYGART

SPITALGASSE 40

First Class Goods

SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES

Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Schuhhaus Schneider

Bernois Elite S.A.

BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 23.373

Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet

Spezialität Prothos

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei

Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern

Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21 (Bakery)

GAFFNER & CIE.

Spitalgasse 23

FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS

Charcuterie fine

E. HELLER-SICKERT

Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue

Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN

Installation and Sale of

Electric Requisites

Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

K. RIESTERER

KRAMGASSE 80

Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

CONFISERIE RYSER

CONFECTIONERY

Spitalgasse 29

Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion

DRAPERY STORE

Magazine Hess

BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Confiserie Patisserie

TEA ROOM

H. Guggisberg Tel. 27.72

38 Nidaugasse

Glaces, Pralinés und Specialitäten (Confectioner)

SWITZERLAND

BIEL (Continued)

LÖFFLER & CIE

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel

47, Bahnhofstrasse

K. Tschäppät G.m.b.H.

Haushalt und Küchenartikel

Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE

51, Centralplatz 1st Floor

Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

POUR CHAQUE PRIX

Schmid offre le maximum

Essayez . . . comparez . . .

vous reviendrez toujours aux chaussures

SCHMID

(SHOES)

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte

Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven

H. STIRNEMANN

28, Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36

(GREENGROCER)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAPETERIE IMPRESSIONS MEUBLES FOURNITURES de BUREAU

W. BERTRAND

92 RUE DU RHONE GENÈVE

STATIONERY

"BALLY"

High Class Footwear

for Men, Women and Children

at

"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché

"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

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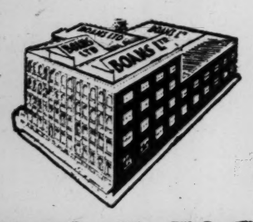

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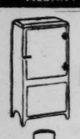

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George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.

The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.

DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers
Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model
Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

THE **Rees-Jones** Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS., LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

Martin Beauty Salon
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
WE SPECIALIZE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway, Rongotai
Oxford St. Levin

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
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CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
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COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

MAWSON'S
"the only address"
38 WILLIS STREET
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garments Specialists
'phone 43.516

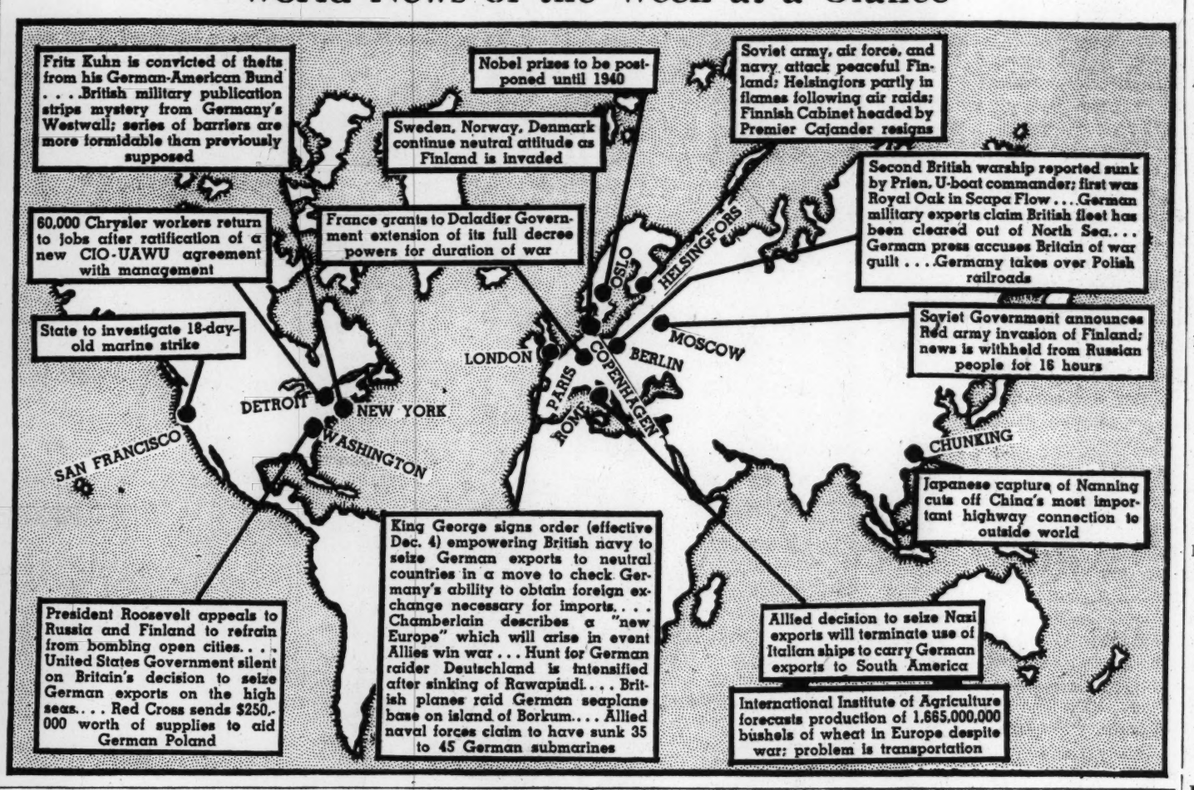
AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Fritz Kuhn is convicted of thefts from his German-American Bund . . . British military publication strips mystery from Germany's Westwall; series of barriers are more formidable than previously supposed
Nobel prizes to be postponed until 1940
Soviet army, air force, and navy attack peaceful Finland; Helsingfors partly in flames following air raids; Finnish Cabinet headed by Premier Cajander resigns
Sweden, Norway, Denmark continue neutral attitude as Finland is invaded
Second British warship reported sunk by Prien, U-boat commander; first was Royal Oak in Scapa Flow . . . . German military experts claim British fleet has been cleared out of North Sea. . . . German press accuses Britain of war guilt . . . . Germany takes over Polish railroads
60,000 Chrysler workers return to jobs after ratification of a new CIO-UAWU agreement with management
France grants to Daladier Government extension of its full decree powers for duration of war
State to investigate 18-day-old marine strike
Soviet Government announces Red army invasion of Finland; news is withheld from Russian people for 16 hours
Japanese capture of Nanning cuts off China's most important highway connection to outside world
King George signs order (effective Dec. 4) empowering British navy to seize German exports to neutral countries in a move to check Germany's ability to obtain foreign exchange necessary for imports. . . . Chamberlain describes a "new Europe" which will arise in event Allies win war . . . Hunt for German raider Deutschland is intensified after sinking of Rawapindi. . . . British planes raid German seaplane base on island of Borkum. . . . Allied naval forces claim to have sunk 35 to 45 German submarines
President Roosevelt appeals to Russia and Finland to refrain from bombing open cities. . . . United States Government silent on Britain's decision to seize German exports on the high seas. . . . Red Cross sends $250,000 worth of supplies to aid German Poland
Allied decision to seize Nazi exports will terminate use of Italian ships to carry German exports to South America
International Institute of Agriculture forecasts production of 1,665,000,000 bushels of wheat in Europe despite war; problem is transportation
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
BERLIN
COPENHAGEN
OSLO
HELSINGFORS
MOSCOW
CHUNKING
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO

A Word a Day

Extant

Example: "The only *extant* British account is that of the monk Gildas." (Green: "Short History.")

Test: Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

genuine	signed
perfect	hand-written
attested	remaining

Pronunciation: Preferably with accent on first syllable, *eks'-tant* (*e* short as in get, *a* clipped-short as in account); but accent on the second syllable is likewise allowable.

Derivation and definition: Back of our word lie the Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *stare*, "to stand"; therefore that which is extant continues to stand out, remain, or exist; it has escaped the ravages of time.

While this word should be understood and familiar to the educated person, it might well be used sparingly, for it is quite a stiff and formal term, as out of place in ordinary use as a flamingo among hens. Whenever there is a temptation to use it, the speaker should remember that "remaining" and "existing" should not necessarily be soiled merely because they are used by the common people.

What a Thirst!

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden Framingham, Mass.

Noble Answer

When Benjamin Franklin proposed, in May 1787, that the sessions of the Constitutional Convention be opened with prayer, he was asked to explain the reason for his request.

"If a sparrow cannot fall without God's knowledge," replied the great philosopher-statesman, "how can an empire rise without His aid?"

In Lighter Vein

Says the Office Sage—

Some people's idea of having a circus is making a show of themselves.

11 to 1

"How do you afford such long vacations?"

"Easily. One month on the sands and eleven on the rocks."—Grit.

Educational Films

"Movies are educational."

"Yes, I took my wife to one and she learned that she needed three new dresses."

Righto!

Son: "What is meant by the bone of contention, Pop?"

Pop: "I'd say it was the jaw bone, son."—Cappers Weekly.

Latest Method

A British destroyer was on patrol. When the Captain signalled the order to stop, the First Lieutenant appeared on the bridge.

"Why have we stopped, sir?"

"There's an enemy submarine immediately below us."

"Shall we get busy with the depth charges, sir?"

"No, I'm sending down a diver with leaflets."—Tit-Bits.

Monitor Movie Guide

Another Thin Man (MGM)—Third of the "Thin Man" films, with Mr. and Mrs. Nick Charles, their baby, and their dog Asta, going to Long Island for a quiet week end, and finding a couple of homicides and any number of suspicious circumstances on their hands. In other words it's much like its predecessors in the series. William Powell, Myrna Loy, Otto Kruger, C. Aubrey Smith. — Adults and young people.

Day-Time Wife (20th-Fox)—Story of the neglected wife who takes a job and wins back her husband. The plot glides from penthouse to luxurious apartments, to spacious offices, to night clubs. Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, Warren William, Binnie Barnes, Wendy Barrie, Joan Davis. — Adults and mature young people.

Escape From Yesterday (Hoffberg)—French film, directed by Julien Duvivier, telling the story of a man who committed murder in France, fled to Spain, joined the Spanish Foreign Legion and tried to forget his past but found it continually confronting him. The outcome is tragic. Jean Gabin and Pierre Renoir do the best of the acting. Annabella is cast as a native dancing girl.—Adults.

Rulers of the Sea (Paramount)—Frank Lloyd's newest epic of the sea, handsomely photographed, telling of the conquest of the North Atlantic by steam. The crossing of the ocean to New York marks the climax of the story. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Margaret Lockwood, Will Fyffe, George Bancroft, Montagu Love.—Adults and young people.

20,000 Men a Year (20th-Fox)—Film of excitement and humor about young college men learning to fly under Federal tutelage. Frank Wead wrote the original story. Randolph Scott, Maxie Rosenbloom, George Ernest, Margaret Lindsay.—Adults and young people.

That's Right — You're Wrong (RKO)—Kay Kayser of the radio in a yarn about a band leader and his adventures in Hollywood. His colleagues of the air accompany him in the movie and his dial listeners will find a film recording of one of his radio programs. Adolphe Menjou and Lucille Ball are in the cast.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess."

Adults and Young People—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Being Fair to Those Who Differ

Shanghai

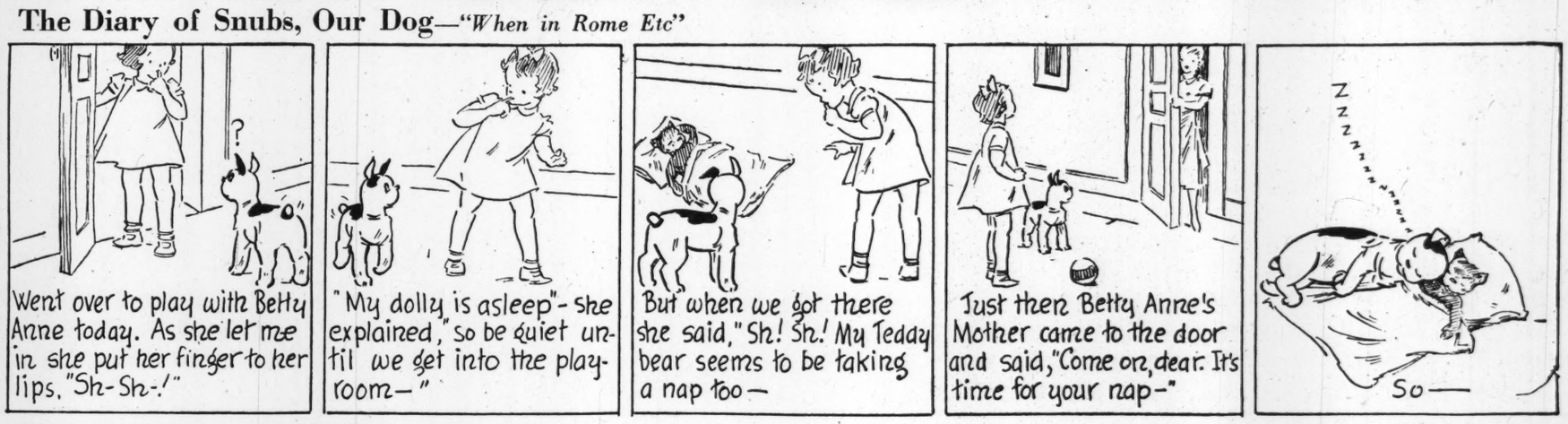
Henry T. Hodkin, the well-loved Quaker physician in China, has given us the following suggestions relative to our attitude toward those who do not agree with us:

1. I will always seek to discover the best and strongest points in my brother's position.
2. I will emphasize our agreements.
3. When others criticise, I will try to bring out favorable points.
4. When there is misunderstanding, either I of him, or he of me, I will go to him direct.
5. I will try to remember that I may be mistaken, and that truth is too big for any one mind.
6. If I have been betrayed into criticizing another, I will seek the first opportunity of finding out if my criticism is just.
7. I will not listen to gossip and second-hand information.
8. I will never ridicule another's faith.
9. I will try to avoid classifying the one who disagrees with me, and assuming that he has all the characteristics of the class to which he is supposed to belong.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Three More Weeks* — By LE PELLEY

OH TUBBY!
CHRISTMAS IS COMING.!
YOU PROBABLY DON'T REALIZE IT BUT IT'S ONLY THREE WEEKS AWAY!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, I DON'T REALIZE IT...?
DO YOU THINK I'M SPENDING TWO HOURS SWEEPING OUR WALKS JUST BECAUSE THEY'RE DUSTY ??!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"When in Rome Etc"*


Went over to play with Betty Anne today. As she let me in she put her finger to her lips. "Sh-Sh-!"
"My dolly is asleep"- she explained," so be quiet until we get into the playroom—"
But when we got there she said," Sh! Sh.! My Teddy bear seems to be taking a nap too—
Just then Betty Anne's Mother came to the door and said,"Come on, dear. It's time for your nap-"
Zzzzzzzzzz
So—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Signing Off* — By THE HAGERS

I OPENED UP AND READ THE NOTE. FROM TOMMY CANVASBACK. HE WROTE:
"FOR WEEKS THE FLOCK HAS HUNTED YOU. OUR SOUTHERN FLIGHT WE MUST PURSUE.
WE HOPE THAT YOU'LL PICK UP OUR TRACK BEFORE NEXT SPRING WHEN WE START BACK."
"A SIGN!" I HEARD THE MONKEY SCREAM. "A WEB-FOOT MARK! THEY'VE GONE DOWNSTREAM!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Whose Business?

President Roosevelt's condemnation of the Soviet Union's attack on Finland voices the sentiments of all people in the United States who recognize the full implications of his observation that "wanton disregard for law is still on the march." Whatever European dictators may say, it is not meddling when free people, themselves hoping for and working toward the attainment of ideals of order and justice, throw their moral weight behind other peoples who are victims of international anarchy. It is only self-defense in one of its higher forms: the defense of moral standards on which alone individual and collective security can operate.

The trial of Fritz Kuhn, American Bund leader, on charges of misappropriating funds of the organization he heads, underscores the point. Whether members of the Bund held Mr. Kuhn responsible or no, the State could take no cognizance of their attitude, according to Judge Wallace: "It is often stated erroneously, that crimes are committed against individuals. That is not so. Crimes are committed against the State." One might paraphrase that statement: "It is often stated, erroneously, that international crimes are committed against individual States. That is not so. They are committed against the community of nations."

It is not simply that Finland is menaced today. The case really is that the methods pursued by the Third Reich against Czechoslovakia and Poland, and by the Soviet Union against Poland and Finland, threaten the security and the moral and material prosperity of all nations. That is why we all have so strong an interest in what happens perhaps thousands of miles away: it may touch on values which are to us as the very air we breathe.

Did Someone Say "War Guilt"?

Most Americans classed the British Blue Book as propaganda. But they found its statements coincided fairly well with their own observations of developments that led to the present war in Europe. Now they classify the German press attack on the Blue Book as counter propaganda. But they find that the German statements do not coincide with neutral observations.

These statements charge the British with duplicity because Britain's statesmen said the Poles were ready to negotiate with Germany. The German press says Poland was not ready to negotiate because it relied on Britain for its security. The German press further charges that France was kept in the dark until August 31, "when practically everything was too late," and that Lord Halifax prevented direct contact between Polish and German statesmen.

Neutrals will remember not only British statements of Polish readiness to negotiate, but Polish statements also. The question which stood in the way of a meeting with Third Reich leaders was whether this meeting could take place in an atmosphere of equality or whether at German bidding Polish statesmen should hustle to Germany, as had Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria and President Hacha of Czechoslovakia, to sign on the dotted line. The statement that Poland relied on Britain for support is an unwitting compliment to Britain and an unwitting admission of the type of pressure then exerted on Poland by Germany. Without such support no negotiations worthy of the name could have taken place.

France, says the German press, was kept in the dark until "too late." Was August 31 too late? Who decided when the deadline should be set for Polish acceptance of German terms? Who decided that this deadline was past and that therefore German troops should invade Poland? And was France in the dark? Premier Daladier's address to the French Chamber on August 31 gives no basis for such an assumption, but directly charges Germany with having stated by radio that Poland had rejected its terms even though it was known to Allied statesmen, as now seems to be admitted by Germany, that Polish statesmen could not have been aware of them.

How could Lord Halifax have prevented contact between Polish and German statesmen if the Polish statesmen had dared to risk such contact? The effect of the German statements is intended to be: "Britain wanted this war, and forced it on us by trickery through Poland." But if that is so, could the Third Reich's leadership have been so stupid as to fall into a trap by deliberately invading a neighbor's territory?

The most that this counter propaganda should declare is that Germany did not want this war. But a more important point is that the leadership of the Third Reich wanted Poland. And in a note to a Japanese industrialist, Reichsführer Hitler indicated that even in the last days of crisis he had not given up hope of getting all he wanted without war.

Decision for National Unity

The United States is stronger as a result of the Interstate Commerce Commission's 5-to-4 decision that freight rates on a dozen Southern commodities should be lowered, on the haul from the South to the North, to the rate level generally in effect in the North.

When the freight structure was being developed the South, Southwest and Northwest were generally rated as having higher railroad operating costs than the North. Since then many factors have operated to remove the reasons for rating the South, at least, higher than the North. Students of the rate structure have long realized there were certain inequities which should be erased. The I. C. C. ruling is a step in this direction.

Southern industries, which were able to prove a discrimination to the Commission, are now expected to experience a gain in business. Southern purchasing power may be raised. Consumers in Northern areas may now purchase the affected commodities at decreased cost, and the formula may be extended to other Southern products which compete with those of the North. Regional friction—and this is the most important effect—will have less reason to exist.

Yet there is still much to be done before the Nation can be commercially united. The I. C. C. decree shows an almost 50-50 split among the national rate experts—men usually given to making decisions on facts and not on prejudices. Further, Joseph B. Eastman, Commission Chairman, who is on record as favoring equalization of the Nation's freight structures, in this case opposed the Southern contention. His vote, as much as any, shows that the South must make a much stronger case for general downward revision than it has in the present case. Indications are that such efforts will now be made. Moreover, steps by industrialists in the Southwest and West for better rates have long been considered.

Thus step by step, where industries are honestly capable of proving their case, is the Nation overcoming sectional differences of many years' standing. And what is better, the democratic process, though often slow, is gradually meeting national needs.

December—Again

Come in, December! We're glad to see you. You never come until the year is nearly over, but you're always welcome. You are bringing us something, you say? Your eleven brothers and sisters who have been here before you this year did, too. There's something nice about them all.

And now you are here! What have you in store for us? Oh, you have something besides crops and everyday things? You have starry nights and snow, and frozen ponds for boys and girls to play on up North, and sunny Southern beaches when the rest of the country is frozen. Good! Also, shorter days and long, pleasant evenings—but plenty of time to work and study and play, and to ponder what the rest of the year has been and meant.

You are especially for children? Splendid! Then you surely remember this:

> And children's faces looking up
> Holding wonder like a cup.

You bring Christmas? Well, that is best of all! No other month ever brings that, even in these days. Blessings on you, December, and on Christmas; and on all boys and girls, fathers and mothers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, cousins, friends and firesides—on home, holidays and happiness.

In their latest, one of the Marx brothers browbeats a midget. Any resemblance to any living nation is entirely coincidental.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

And quite foreign to Marxian ideology?

The United States has one mile of railroad for every 542 citizens, it has been estimated. And the commuter train you pick out always feels compelled to take on its quota every mile.

An author would like to see published "best-seller" lists abolished. But authors on current lists remain to be heard from.

Union Funds in Politics

The current issue of the United Mine Workers Journal confirms the report that the mine workers' union has levied a special assessment of $2 in the next two months on each employed member for organization purposes which may include legislative lobbying or the preparation of a political war chest for the 1940 elections.

To say that the union has levied this assessment means the payment has been ordered by John L. Lewis, President of the union and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It means furthermore that no single worker upon whom it is levied will have a chance of escaping payment or exercising a choice in the matter, for the collection will be made by the check-off system in which, as demanded by U. M. W. contracts, the mine operator must deduct this amount from each union member's wage before it is paid. And under the closed shop each miner must be a union member.

If the money in this instance were to be collected by the corporation for itself, there would be bitter resentment at paying a "kickback" for the privilege of working. The Corrupt Practices Act would very properly prevent the corporation from contributing even its own money to a political campaign fund.

The complaint is against concentration of power and unfair political influence. Some trade unions are now among the largest engines of economic and political power in the United States.

Some union members who are quite willing to pay dues for ordinary organizing and collective bargaining purposes may not agree with the political objects or candidates indorsed by a union. It is an invasion of their rights to compel them to finance a political campaign against their convictions.

The history of British trade unionism affords precedents of experience on this point growing out of the connections of unionism with the British Labor Party. The Trade Union Act of 1913 provided that union funds should not be applied to political purposes unless the objects had been approved by a ballot of the union, and payments then were made into a separate fund to which a member did not have to contribute if he filed an objection. Later, in 1927, it was enacted that a union could not collect a political contribution unless the member filed an affirmative statement of willingness to contribute, which he might withdraw at any time.

If political assessments are to become a feature of American labor unionism, they should be subjected by law to similar limitations, and the Corrupt Practices Act should require an accounting of union funds so expended.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Will to Convict

By Frank L. Perrin

The temper and determination of a free people find no more articulate expression anywhere than in the courts of justice which they set up and sympathetically defend. Justice, personified, is traditionally regarded as unseeing and unmoved by the persuasive cries of zealots, crusaders, and even courteous critics. And yet it must be conceded that the ears of the wise and impartial lady who adorns the halls of justice cannot be deaf. Those who may have suspected that her day dreams have prevented her from hearing much that has been said to her discredit in recent months and years may now be reassured that she is thoroughly awake and sufficiently aware.

Even those of us here in the United States who cherish the utmost respect for the institutions that have been set up and implemented under the Constitution and charged with the responsibility of interpreting the law have, at times, been compelled to admit that permeating political and selfish influences have confused once orderly processes and interrupted the prescribed functions of the courts. And as these influences are analyzed the surprising discovery is made that in what has been regarded as the perfection of learning, in the refinements of erudition and the advance in technical processes of the logician and in case teaching, the way has led us, all too often, away from fundamentals and from the realm of reason and decision.

* * *

The strategy of the defending lawyer whose client faces certain conviction and punishment unless the intent of the law can be defeated or its purpose circumvented, finds, in modern times, a sympathetic counterpart in the teacher in the law schools and colleges who feels it incumbent upon himself, if he hopes to be regarded as progressive, original, and exceptionally erudite, to declare a voluntary and an unofficial dissent to the opinions propounded by courts of appeal and of last resort. By this process there has gradually been implanted into the thoughts of unnumbered graduates of law schools the habit of criticism, dissent and distrust, not only of the wisdom, but of the integrity, of the men whose duty and responsibility it is to mete out even-handed justice.

It should not be assumed that those who have been persuaded to assume the role of critic and dissenter are influenced, in every instance, by subversive or unpatriotic motives. There are, however, enough of those thus influenced, and who vigorously and intemperately voice their prejudices, to make such methods repulsive and so universally offensive that it is inconceivable that really loyal and patriotic instructors should ape their crude methods of teaching.

But out of all this unwise and falsely inspired effort there seem to have been developed, within recent months, results quite different from those intended. In the popular thought there has appeared a repudiation of the theories and teachings of those who would tear down and destroy where others would build and safeguard. Instead of a careless willingness to permit the evils which we recognize, and which we have long condoned, to destroy themselves by their own slow processes, the rank and file of the American people have developed a determined will to convict and punish.

* * *

To the observer who catches the first clear vision of this heartening change there comes the promise of a new era in genuine democratic government. The pledge is renewed that a free people will insist upon and enforce the right to govern themselves and to direct the course along which they will proceed to a fuller realization of that right. They demand that the betrayers of imposed trusts be called to account, that those who prey upon victims unable to protect themselves from the temptations about them be exposed and penalized.

There is promise, also, that the expounders of false doctrines, the professional dissenters, the teachers who lead their students to believe that smart men can find ways to defeat the law, will one day find their classrooms empty and their profession gone.

A great nation has, unless significant indications are misinterpreted, aroused itself from a stultifying and unnatural inertia. There are evidences of a long-awaited awakening. America is on an unarmed march of progress.

Watchful Waiting

NOT SURE YOU CARE FOR ANY DESSERT, SIR? WELL - I'M SURE THE BOYS AT THE NEXT TABLE WOULD ENJOY IT.
3d term
DEM. PARTY
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
Hirge

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Armies and Armaments

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we can't fight without armies and armaments, and not many believe we can, then why, in a fight for the good against the evil do all armaments have to be pictured as a cross, and why do all armies, and their movements, have to be referred to in hushed tones as though referring to some very, very bad men.

If an organized gang of ruffians should seize New York and the militia were called out to dispossess them, it is hardly likely one would call the dispossession a process of hate and fear, or that the militia, equally with the criminals, would be depicted as imposing on the country the tyranny and bloodshed of war. Then why do so in the present case?

Today's problems are tremendous and they can't be solved by disarmament in the face of threats and acts of armed violence. That, I believe, is a policy which by inducing weakness has encouraged aggression.

M. M. B.

Denver, Colo.

Words

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our good friends in Britain need our most constructive, our kindest words, not words "In Praise of Stupidity," while they are performing part of the rather thankless job of being a bulwark for other nations, catching up in the matter of protection for themselves, and standing firmly in defense of a civilization that permits mankind to believe in God and worship Him. Intelligent man cannot be apathetic, wavering, or neutral in his thought when the choice is between Christianity and the paganism of the anti-Christ. Let us use our words to encourage in the most understanding, compassionate, and helpful way, and to "Wake Up America."

T. S. K.

Boston

"Light in the Black Belt"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to express appreciation of the very fine article entitled "Light in the Black Belt," under the heading, The Wide Horizon.

Mr. Kimmis Hartley Hendrick, the author of this article, evidently came to our section with an open mind, seeking facts. As a native of this section, I feel that he is to be commended for his keen grasp of the relationship between the races in the Black Belt of Alabama. Such fair and unbiased statements as those made by Mr. Hendrick should be helpful in creating a better understanding both in the North and South regarding the problems of our Southern Negro.

PAUL B. FULLER, Secretary,
Montgomery Chamber of Commerce

Montgomery, Ala.

"A Step Toward Labor Peace"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor we noticed an editorial entitled "A Step Toward Labor Peace," relating to the handling of conflicting claims in union disputes by the president of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

In our business of building chimneys this question has invariably come up between the Teamsters Union, the Laborers Union and the Engineers Union, as we generally use a horse for hoisting our materials, and each union claims it should be under their jurisdiction.

If readers have any information as to how this problem could be settled it would be greatly appreciated by

W. E. SMITH CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION CO.
W. J. Roemer, Treasurer

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Presidents and Third Terms

By Lowell C. Pratt

If the Democratic Party nominates Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term, the American people will have their first opportunity to pass upon this much-disputed question. Not once in the 150 years of the existence of the United States as a nation has the third-term issue been subjected to a clear-cut decision by the people at the polls.

When Washington established the precedent in 1796, near the close of his second term, he was eager to retire from his tremendous responsibilities. He was sixty-four years of age, had led an active life, and had been subjected to bitter and galling criticism during his second term. Had the first President been younger and with greater personal ambitions, the question of limiting the service of a President to eight years might never have arisen.

So great was Washington's influence, however, that for nearly eighty years his wisdom in limiting by unwritten law the Presidential term to eight years was unquestioned. Not until 1875, when another military hero, General Grant, was in the White House, was it rumored that the President might be a candidate for a third term.

In a letter to Gen. Harry White of Pennsylvania, President Grant wrote that the time might come when it would be unfortunate to make a change at the end of eight years. Unfavorable reaction to the idea of breaking Washington's precedent was so strong, however, that the House of Representatives, by a vote of 234 to 18, passed a resolution that "any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

When President Hayes, who followed Grant, announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, the followers of the Civil War hero saw no objection to his candidacy for a third term since he had been out of office for four years. From the first to the thirty-fifth ballot in the Republican Convention of 1880, Grant was the leading candidate, with James G. Blaine his closest rival. On the thirty-sixth ballot, James A. Garfield, a "dark horse" if there ever was one, jumped from 50 to 399 votes to capture the nomination.

* * *

The Democratic platform of 1896 affirmed it to be the unwritten law "that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

Shortly after the election of 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt, who had been elected for the first time in his own right, issued a statement in which he said:

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and that three and a half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Eight years later, however, Mr. Roosevelt discovered that there was one circumstance under which he would be a candidate for the Presidency. His 1904 statement, he said, "had no application whatever to the candidacy of a man who was not at the time in office, whether he had or had not been President before."

And so Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate on the Progressive ticket in 1912 and he was decidedly in a receptive mood for the Republican nomination in 1916.

* * *

Of the thirty men who have preceded Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Presidency, only eight served eight years and one of them, Grover Cleveland, had a four-year "breathing spell" between his two terms. The Presidents who lived to look back on eight years in office were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Grant, Cleveland, and Wilson. Ten Presidents, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Hayes, Benjamin Harrison, Taft, and Hoover, held office but four years.

The twelve other Presidents served terms of uneven lengths, varying from the one month's service of William Henry Harrison to the seven and one-half years during which the first Roosevelt thundered over Washington.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall hold his office during the term of four years," but does not say that he is ineligible for re-election as many times as the people desire to return him to office. Perhaps the framers of the Constitution were willing to let the people decide that question as they will be called upon to do in 1940 if Franklin D. Roosevelt seeks another four years in the White House.

Lawrence and Lippmann on Third Term

Put Third Term to a Vote?

Certainly a process whereby the American people are permitted, in effect, to choose, every four years, between only two men for the Presidency of the United States—and each of these two chosen by private organizations which in the main decide for themselves how their delegates should be selected—is not a democratic system.

Congress could and should pass in January next a presidential preference primary law to govern the 1940 election and thus make the national conventions mere ratifying institutions to conform to the existing state laws just as the electoral college meets to ratify the choice of the voters in the final election.

In the absence of a Presidential preference primary law, President Roosevelt should not run for a third term or even permit his name to come before the next national convention. There is only one effectual way of preventing such a nomination and that is for him to announce that if nominated he would not accept.

But should a presidential preference primary law be passed, and should Mr. Roosevelt win by ballot among all the voters of his own party, the breaking of the third term tradition would not be his decision at all. It would be the act of the Democratic Party itself. The American people as a whole would then be asked to pass judgment on what the Democratic Party and not one man had done.—David Lawrence in *United States News.*

Will Roosevelt Refuse?

If the ritual requires that the President be given the opportunity to refuse a third term, the practical situation will at the same time compel him to refuse it. Such is the force of the tradition that the only man who could conceivably obtain a third term is one who convinced the country he did not want it. The effort to get a third term would convince the country that the man must not have it; it would be the proof that he was using the power of his office to perpetuate himself in office. That would surely split his own party: it would certainly provide the opposition with the greatest of all issues, namely, the defense of free institutions against personal government.

Last year when his party was split, his personal prestige at low ebb, and a bi-partisan coalition was working against him, I should imagine that he may have considered seriously making a fight for a third nomination. There were many indications that this was in his mind. But such a fight would never have gotten him a third election; it would have gotten him only a meager kind of revenge and the approval of Mr. Ickes. . . .

The popular confidence which he has been earning since he rose to the occasion of the war will grow greater as he holds himself firmly to the line he has so wisely taken. An inevitable and necessary corollary will be a renunciation of a third term, not in ambiguous language but in plain words like Washington's.—Walter Lippmann in the *New York Herald Tribune.*